The Largest Circulation of any Foreign Daily in the Far East

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

No. 1366 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission with special marks privileges in China 阿歷年正月初十日

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1916 民國四年二月十九日星期六第一千三百六十六號

10 CENTS

STREET SALES

WILSON AGREES TO GERMANY'S FINAL LUSITANIA OFFER

Propagandists Now Busy Attempting to Break Down Allied Blockade

AIM AT CONGRESS

Submarines Can't Be Suspended While Naval Hold-up Tolerated

NOTE TO AUSTRIA

Apology Is Demanded For Attack on Socony Boat Petrolite

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, February 9.—It is announced that President Wilson has accepted the final offer made by Germany concerning the sinking of the Lusitania. Only a few minor changes require to be made in the wording of the German reply.

New York, February 9.—The press head-lines describe the Lusitania settlement as an acceptance of Germany's terms.

It is stated that German propagandists are already starting a campaign, with a view to securing action by Congress against the allied blockade of Germany. They are reported as saying that submarine warfare cannot be suspended while the United States tolerates the blockade.

America has sent a Note to Austria, demanding an apology for the attack made by a submarine on the American steamer Petrolite (3,710 tons; Standard Oil Company, New York), punishment of the commander of the submarine and indemnity for the injury inflicted. The Note adds that the submarine fired on the Petrolite without warning and continued firing, although the steamer stopped, with the result that one of the crew was wounded. Afterwards, the crew of the submarine forcibly helped themselves to provisions.

GEN. SMITH-DORRIEN, ILL, RELINQUISHES COMMAND

Charge of East African Expedition Given to Gen. Smuts, Who Declined Before

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 10.—It is officially announced that General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, Commanding-in-Chief the British forces in East Africa, has resigned, owing to ill-health. General Smuts, Minister of Defence of the Union of South Africa, succeeds to the command of the East African forces.

The War Office says that the command in East Africa was offered to General Smuts, in November, but he was unable, for various reasons, to accept it. As ill-health has necessitated General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien relinquishing the command, it has again been offered to General Smuts, who, in the circumstances, has accepted it. General Smuts has been appointed temporary Lieutenant-General.

Mail Notices

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Feb. 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Feb. 17
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per C.M. s.s. China.....Feb. 17
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Feb. 18
Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle..Feb. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Feb. 26
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon Feb. 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Feb. 19
Per P. and O. s.s. Namur Feb. 20
Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique..Mar. 1

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of January 9 is due here today. Left Hongkong on February 10 per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

Medical Assoc. Tells Peking Rules Necessary to Improve The Public Health in China

Central Medical Board; Health Service; Tuberculosis Campaign; Registry of Doctors and Dispensaries

Physicians attending the meeting of the National Medical Association at the Y.M.C.A. building compressed the essence of the needs of the nation into a resolution addressed to the government which was adopted yesterday. The resolution was passed at the morning session. It recommended that:

A central medical board be established by the Government which would standardize medical education and practice in China.

A national public health service.

Measures be taken to eradicate tuberculosis and social diseases.

The registration of all doctors and dispensaries selling foreign drugs.

This resolution will be forwarded to the proper authorities at Peking.

Yesterday morning the president read a letter from the executive committee of the China Missionary Association, inviting the National Medical Association to hold its next conference along with theirs in Canton. This was agreed to unanimously. The following 10 gentlemen were elected the first ten honorary members of the association. Messrs. Chan Hsueh-hsi (Minister of Finance) and Chu Chi-chien (Minister of Interior) who had rendered considerable service in promoting medical science in China, Drs. A. Stanley, of Shanghai, Douglas Gray, H.B.M. Legation of Peking, E. H. Hume, of Changsha, Duncan Main, Hangchow, H. S. Houghton, of Shanghai, W. W. Peter, of Shanghai, Christie, of Mukden, G. E. Morrison, Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai, Peking.

At the afternoon session Mr. R. S. Greene, Resident Director of the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Institute, read a paper on a layman's impression of modern medicine. Mr. Greene came from Peking to attend the conference. He spoke of the many sciences that the physician had to master and make use of, of the long course of study, and the heroism with which they faced death in fighting dangerous maladies. Mr. Greene said:

Devotion and Self-Sacrifice

"The spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice, the readiness to risk even life itself, if need be, to help the sick and the suffering, is no new characteristic of the medical profession. We have all of us known many inspiring examples of the way in which this spirit manifests itself, and the history of medicine is full of them. During the epidemic of pneumonic plague in Manchuria in the winter of 1910-1911, before the nature of that form of the disease was fully understood, doctors and medical students of many nationalities risked themselves freely in the fight with the epidemic, and not a few, Chinese, Russian, French and British, actually laid their lives down with simple heroism. But the application of this same spirit to the work of scientific research, with the purpose of preventing suffering and death from disease in the future, has perhaps been more manifest in modern times than ever before. We are all familiar with the way in which the young doctors in Havana during the American occupation, risked and in some cases lost their lives in their successful efforts to verify certain theories regarding the manner in which yellow fever was communicated. With the facts so strikingly demonstrated as they were then, governments took new courage in their struggle with this disease, and now no serious epidemic of it is to be feared in any country which possesses an enlightened and efficient administration. Some thirteen years ago I spent two years in Rio de Janeiro, and during that time, through the strenuous efforts of Dr. Oswaldo da Cruz, the city was transformed from a gloomy place where foreigners and many Brazilians lived in fear of their lives during the summer months, into as healthful and well-ordered a region as one could hope to see anywhere, entirely freed from the scourge of the fever. While we were in Japan not long ago Dr. Flexner was discussing with a Japanese pathologist the manner of transmission of certain diseases resembling or related to typhus fever, and the Japanese professor inquired after an investigator whose work in this field had attracted his attention.

Not Surpassed in Battle

It appeared that this man's investigations had taken him recently to Mexico, and that there he had himself fallen a victim to the disease

(Continued on Page 2)

Small Chance for Yunnan Troops to Win in Szechuen

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Chengtu, January 27.—There has been many a flutter of excitement in our official dove-cotes this month. The greatest was last Saturday when the news came of the fall of Suifu.

It appears that there was no fighting in the immediate vicinity of that city. The 'scrapping' took place quite a distance away. Even then only a petty number of men were killed. Seventy-five is accepted as near the mark. But the Suifu General beat a retreat to the north-east leaving this whole corner between the Yangtsze and the Min rivers exposed to invasion. After his exit the gentry and merchants took charge until the Yunnanese entered a day later.

But if the Government officials were perturbed the people received the news calmly. The truth is were Yunnan to go on scoring victories many would hail the 'rebel' advance with delight. Indeed so general is this feeling that many have tried to persuade themselves that the Governor himself was lukewarm in the Imperial cause.

The rumor got abroad that he acquiesced more than consented to the change to the monarchy. But in all this they were wrong. Marquis Chen from the first has given every indication of being out and out in Yuan's favor. And so are his chief lieutenants in the government. The Emperor put his faith in the right man when he sent him to Szechuen as Governor.

The foreigners outwardly are neutral. All are very correct in their attitude to the Government. But nearly all dislike the change. They simply say now: "Yes it is a pity; only let us hope there will be no disturbance in our district."

Yesterday it was announced that the relief troop from down river had arrived at the Salt-Wells. This district is exceedingly wealthy. At the Revolution the Yunnan soldiers came north and went back laden with 'no end' of silver. Their object is apparently to try and do the same thing now. But this time they will need to fight hard for it. The Szechuen men know the value of the white metal as well as anybody and will certainly dispute their right to come and take it. With the help of these outside and troops they should succeed in defending their wealth.

In the north and west the country militia are everywhere drilling. It is a small village that has less than a hundred. The Government profess they know about it and that it is in case of robber bands arising. To many, this looks like as if they were playing with fire, but they ought to know their own business best. Four and a half years ago it was the militia who formed the backbone of the revolution, a fact that is still well remembered here. At a given signal they arose simultaneously all over the country and throttled the government. Were they called on again they could still make things very warm for the powers that be.

Those who know Marquis Chen say he is very capable. He is sure to hold his own. Certainly he has some good men in his train. Dr. Chow, the chief of the Foreign Office, who is also one of his military advisers, was trained in the German

(Continued on Page 2)

French Headquarters in the Vosges a Log Hut

This log hut on a mountain top, serves as the comfortable quarters of the French officer now directing the bloody campaign in the Vosges, where much heavy fighting has taken place in the last few weeks.

USECSKO IS CAPTURED AFTER A GREAT FIGHT

Important Tactical Reverse To Austro-Germans; Endangers Czernowitz Position

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, February 10.—After fourteen days continual fighting, the Russians have captured Usecsko, a strongly-fortified bridge-head guarding the passage of the Dniester and crossed to the western bank of the river, after repulsing the enemy's attempt to advance on the previous day. The capture of Usecsko is important tactically to the armies of General von Bothmer and General von Pflanzer, as it endangers the enemy's position at Czernowitz, in the event of a continuation of the advance.

The enemy made an energetic but unavailing resistance, bringing up re-inforcements for both the armies of General von Bothmer and General von Pflanzer.

General Vermolli, commanding the 2nd Austrian Army, which was formerly with von Bothmer, has been sent to the south, to strengthen von Pflanzer on the Bukhovina front. Apparently, the enemy fear that a reverse in this region would have an unfavorable influence on Rumania.

An official communique states that the Russians have crossed the River Dniester, near Usecsko.

The military authorities do not consider that the more active artillery fire on the northern front, especially in the region of Lovenhof and Sarkani, is indicative of a commencement of more general operations on the line of the Dvina.

The Russians, by forcing a passage across the Dniester, threaten the enemy positions at Czernowitz. According to the statement of prisoners, the Austro-Germans' desperate defence of Czernowitz, where they sustained enormous losses, is due to an army order declaring that the fall of Czernowitz will cause Rumania to join the Entente.

Over 3,000,000 French People Aid War Loan

Billion Francs Was Received In Subscriptions From Abroad

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 9. Reports to the French Parliament confirm the success of the war loan. The loan subscribed or centralised in Paris amounts to an income of 496,000,000 Francs and the provincial subscription to 230,000,000 Francs. Over 3,000,000 French people subscribed to the war loan. The capital subscribed abroad totalled about one billion Francs.

The Weather

Fine weather. The winter monsoon will start again along the whole coast. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 48.2 and the minimum 30.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 37.4 and 33.2.

'Best Reply to U. S. Suicidal Suggestion That Liners Disarm'

Three Big Ships Have Recently Beaten Off Submarines With Their Guns

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 10.—Among other vessels, three liners have recently beaten off enemy submarines. The P. and O. steamer Kashgar (8,840 tons), in the Mediterranean, recently, twice fired at a periscope, causing it to disappear.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Marseilles (5,250 tons) was shelled in the Mediterranean and fired eight shots in reply, after which the enemy submarine dived.

The French steamer Plata (5,577 tons) fired at a submarine half-a-mile distant and is believed to have hit it in a vital part.

The Times comments: "This is the best reply to the suicidal suggestion made by America of disarming merchantmen.

Lincoln's Birthday

Today is the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. In twenty-two states of the Union it is being observed as a legal holiday.

Lincoln was born on a frontier farm in Kentucky on February 12, 1809. His grandfather was killed by Indians. Lincoln's entire schooling, in five different schools, amounted to less than a twelvemonth. What he learned he taught himself. The family moved to Illinois where Lincoln studied law, entered practice and politics. From that state he was elected president being inaugurated on March 4, 1861. He was the sixteenth president.

Lincoln sat in the presidential chair throughout the terrible days of the Civil War. Through it all he declared that his paramount purpose was to save the union. He was re-elected and began his second term in 1865. After the defeat of the Confederacy the president was preparing to reunite the exhausted nation when he was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, an actor appearing in a play which the president went to see at Ford's Theater in Washington. Lincoln was shot on April 14, 1865 and died the following day.

Lincoln was a remarkable man in appearance as well as mind. He was 6 feet 4 inches in height, spare and muscular in build. In his youth he excelled in all the athletic games of the frontier.

Sunday Concert

Tomorrow, February 13, at 4.30 p.m., the program will be as follows:

1. Symphonic Poem "Phaeton" Saint-Saens
2. Three Songs ..... Schubert
3. * Scherzo ..... Schubert
4. Overture "Le Carnaval Romain" Berlioz
5. Three Consolations ..... Liszt
6. Symphonic Poem "Tasso"...Liszt

* First performance at these concerts.

Conductor, Professor R. Buck.

FRENCH FORCE OCCUPY THE ISLAND OF FANO

Italians Believe Germany Is Preparing for Sudden Blow at Rumania

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 10.—The French have occupied the Island of Fano, north of Corfu.

Corfu, February 9.—A Servian communique reports that the Austrians are continuing their advance on Durazzo. In a rear-guard action on the 2nd, the Servians repulsed the Austrians, killed many and captured a hundred.

Athens, February 10.—A French air squadron bombed Smyrna on Tuesday.

Rome, February 9.—The Corriere della Sera believes that Germany is preparing a sudden blow against Rumania and will demand guarantees of her neutrality. The newspaper urges strengthening the ties uniting Rumania and the Entente.

Paris, February 10.—A telegram from Athens states that a Greek detachment dispersed a band of Bulgarian comitadjis at Soros, on the 8th, taking many prisoners, including the leader.

London, February 10.—An Austrian communique makes the first mention of contact with the Italian forces in Albania. It says that a force of Servians, Italians and Essad Pasha's Albanians, retreating before the advance of the Austrians, made a stand at Valva, five miles north-west of Tirana.

The communique declares that the disarmament of the Montenegrins has been completed.

Canada Builds Aero To Beat the Fokker

Has Speed of 120 Miles An Hour; Is Being Largely Adopted by British

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, February 10.—The Secretary of the Aero Club of America states that the new Canada biplane, with a speed of 120 miles an hour, which is being largely built by the British, will kill the Fokker terror.

90,000,000 FRANC CANAL SCHEME IS COMPLETED

Begun in 1910, It Joins Marseilles With Rhone; Includes Tunnel 7 Meters Long

Reuter's Service

Paris, February 9.—The boring of a tunnel seven meters long, which forms the most important section of the canal from Marseilles to the Rhone, has just been finished. These canal works, which are valued at 90,000,000 Francs, were begun in 1910 and have been going on in spite of the war, without any difficulties.

TORONTO AGITATED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Toronto, February 10.—The anti-German agitation is rapidly spreading here.

COL. HOUSE STATES GERMANY WILLING TO DISCUSS PEACE

Basis Is Status Quo Ante Bellum, But Allies Positively Refuse

OFFER TO BELGIUM

Propose Restoration, Return Of King and Large Indemnity

KING REJECTS IT

Would Practically Transform Ports Into German Traffic Centers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 9.—It is stated in New York that Colonel House, who is returning to America via Paris and London, learned in Berlin that Germany is willing to discuss peace on the basis of the *status quo ante bellum*, but the allies positively refuse.

It is suggested that the mission of Lord Curzon and General Sir Douglas Haig to the King of the Belgians is connected with Germany's peace overtures to Belgium.

Rome, February 9.—It is stated that Germany has offered Belgium peace on the following terms: Restoration of the country, the return of King Albert and the payment of a large indemnity, in exchange for economic and commercial privileges which would practically transform some Belgian ports, especially Antwerp, into German traffic centers.

The Giornale d'Italia states that King Albert has rejected the peace proposals made by Germany.

APOLOGISE TO DUTCH FOR ARTEMIS ATTACK

Germany Expresses Regret And Readiness to Pay Indemnity For Damage

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, February 9.—The Foreign Ministry announces that, the strongest representations having been made to Berlin concerning the torpedoing of the Dutch motor-vessel Artemis, the German Minister at the Hague has expressed regret and the readiness of the German Government to pay indemnity for the damage.

Zeppelin Destroyed, Its Crew Being Killed

Is Wrecked Through Collision At Ligne After Participating in Paris Raid

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 9.—L'Echo Belge reports that a Zeppelin which participated in the raid on Paris collided with some trees and houses at Ligne, on the 29th of last month and was destroyed, the crew being killed.

TAXATION OF IMPORTS TO CONTROL SHIPPING

Is British Unionists' Suggestion, But Mr. Runciman Cannot Accept It

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 10.—Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, privately discussed the control of shipping and the restriction of imports with the Unionist business committee, in the House of Commons, for two hours, yesterday. It is stated that the Unionists urged, instead of restriction, the taxation of imports, giving preference to the British Dominions.

It is understood that Mr. Walter Runciman was unable to give such an undertaking.

MESSRS. H. E. ARNHOLD APPEAL HANKOW CASE

Enemy Trading Decision To Come Before British Supreme Court Here

The Central China Post of February 7 contains the following interesting comment on the case of Rex vs. Messrs. H. E. Arnhold decided at Hankow last week. It is understood that an appeal against the decision has been lodged, which will bring it before the British Supreme Court here:

As will be seen from the judgment appearing in another column, the enemy trading case, which occupied the attention of commercial Hankow for four days last week, ended with the conviction of the defendant firm on all three charges. In view of the close mesh with which the regulations have been woven this result was inevitable, but if the acts complained of had been of a more serious nature the conclusion arrived at would have been more satisfactory. The affairs of the firm had been searched as if with a small tooth comb but the specimens caught were both few and far from fat. They were such transactions as any other firm might have had with an enemy establishment without anyone taking notice, and it was hard to avoid the feeling there were special circumstances in this case and that more lay behind it all than appeared on the surface.

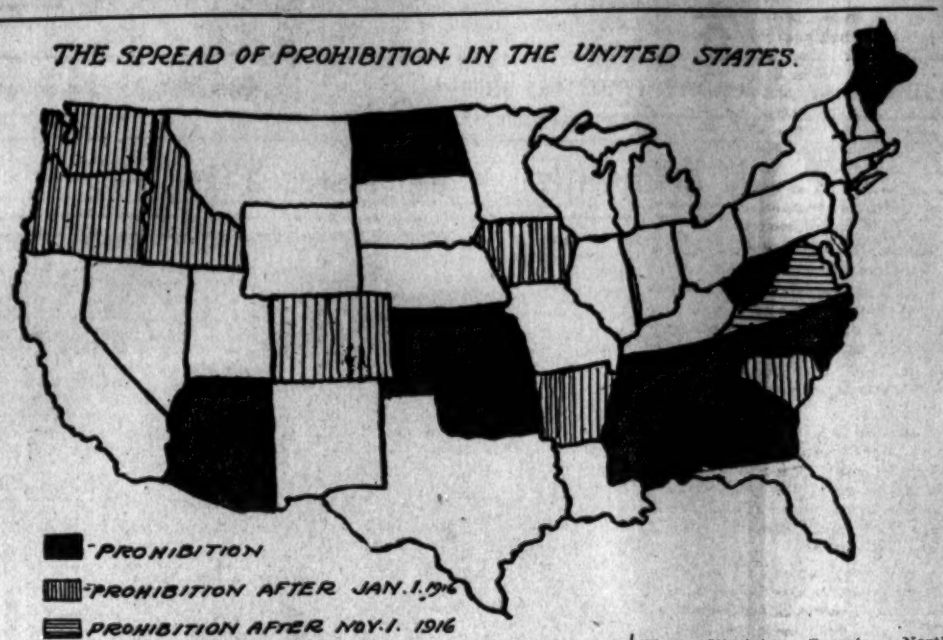
We think the party most to blame is His Majesty's government which in the matter of enemy trading as in so many other matters, intensely dislikes clean cut issues. Having passed certain regulations it ought to have strictly enforced them on all alike, but instead it accompanied them with a long list of exceptions which leave a plain man often very much puzzled to know where he stands. Municipal taxes may be collected from enemy subjects which confer on them the right to vote—and thus control British public affairs unless on some other ground they may be shut out. Houses and bungalows may be rented to them, or from them, service may be rendered to them or received from them; our stores may sell them goods in a retail way and our nationals buy goods from their stores. There are any number of things which the ordinary citizen may do which on a strict enforcement of the regulations would render him liable to be fined or confined.

But the biggest mistake it made was to confer on the defendant firm the status of a British concern. Originally it was Arnhold, Karberg and Co., one of the most enterprising and powerful German firms in the Far East. The idea that it was possible to split it into two and have it run as British on the one side and German on the other would not readily have occurred to the plain man. His Majesty's government saw no difficulty in this, hence, although the firm was originally on the black list, half of it became white in consequence of arrangements made at home. The French Government was less accommodating and has all along refused to recognise the whiteness. According to Mr. Mossop, the two sides still formed the one establishment, located in the same old buildings, carrying on the same old business, using the same old books, and the only alteration that had been made was a shifting of the office stools. Under such conditions it must have been as impossible for each to keep within its own water tight compartment as it is to cross the razor-edged bridge to Paradise. The slightest slip and Paradise is lost for ever. To expect that the two sides would regard each other as enemies and act as such was beyond what should be legitimately required of human nature. Slips were to be expected and slips occurred, the only wonder being that the evident ones were not more numerous or more serious.

As to the gunny bag question, we are inclined to think that counsel for the defendant had the best of the argument. It appeared that these were lettered K. C. (Arnhold Karberg and Coy.) and had been sent up country for seeds before the war. On the face of them they were part of Messrs. A. K. and Coy's export plant, the whole of which the Crown gave permission to H. E. Arnhold to take over after the war had broken out, without any date being specified for completing the transaction. It would not readily occur to anyone that an offense was being committed by the defendant firm taking possession of them, even after the lapse of a year. Had it been shown they were bought and paid for, as in the case of the electrical fittings it would have been different. The business of the tarpaulins was a similar affair only the other way round. It was far from unlikely that, with two concerns using the same buildings, the property of the one might not stray into the premises of the other and on discovery be sent back to where they belonged. There was no attempt made to show that there was any trading in tarpaulins, and according to the prosecution, there was no need. It was sufficient that the articles would help an enemy firm in business, to constitute an offense even if they were his own. But if the law be so in small things why not in big? There are any amount of German properties in the British Concession which strayed in here after the fashion of the tarpaulins. They belong to Germans and are invaluable for carrying on German business, yet His Majesty's Government would never dream of withholding the buildings from them. No defense was raised with regard to the third charge, but here again if any other firm had bought the same things at the same store, it would have been regarded as allowable under the exceptions.

In spite of all this, we have no quarrel with the verdict. The Ethiopian does not change his skin or the leopard his spots so easily, and it has never been the conviction in Hankow that the process of whitening Messrs. H. E. Arnhold accomplished the miracle. Few persons could have been long in court without realising the truth of the judge's concluding remarks: "I feel it to be my duty to remark that the facts disclosed in the course of these proceedings, including certain evidence which had only an indirect bearing on the cases before the Court, have conveyed to my mind the irresistible impression that the relations between Messrs. H. E. Arnhold and Arnhold, Karberg and Co., at Hankow, are of a more intimate and friendly nature than one has a right to expect in the case of a British and German firm under existing conditions." Counsel for the Crown aptly styled it "a David and Jonathan combination." To use the theological term, they were in "close fellowship," and fellowship with the enemy, whether it be on religious, political or commercial lines, at this crisis of our national history, is in itself an offense.

Seven More States Went Dry in America January 1



January 1, 1916 added seven more states to the prohibition roster in the United States. The states in which prohibition became effective as shown by the vertical shading on the map are: Arkansas, Iowa, Washington, Colorado, Idaho, South Carolina and Oregon. On November 1, 1916, Virginia will also be dry (shown by horizontal shading).

The states already having prohibition, shown by the black in the map are: Maine, Kansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arizona, North Carolina, West Virginia, Georgia, North Dakota, Oklahoma and Alabama. Most of the rest of the states have local option which renders them dry in spots. About three-quarters of Texas, Louisiana and Florida are dry.

German Aeros Again Raid English Coast

Two Women and Child Injured At Margate; Damage Otherwise Is Small

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 9.—An official bulletin states: This afternoon, two German sea-planes dropped three bombs into a field near Ramsgate and four near a school at Broadstairs. No damage was done, except to glass and nobody was killed or injured.

It was later officially announced that two women and a child were injured, near Margate. A number of naval and military aeroplanes ascended to attack the raiders, who immediately retreated.

No engagement has been reported.

All the public authorities of Warwickshire, Worcestershire and Staffordshire were present at the conference convened by the Lord Mayor of Birmingham. A resolution was passed welcoming the new order issued by the Home Office, securing uniformity in lighting restrictions, but demanding that the military authorities should organise a system giving early warning of the arrival and movements of aircraft.

It is officially announced that the first air raider, on the 9th, selected a tramcar full of women and children as his target, but the bomb did no damage and did not cause a panic. The raider was plainly seen circling round. It dropped three bombs in an adjoining field.

The second raider selected a large girls' school. A bomb exploded in an upper storey and did some material damage. Portions of the ceiling fell into a class of small children and a little girl had her foot cut. A maid was slightly injured. Three bombs which fell into the school grounds did no damage.

Copenhagen, February 10.—The Zeppelins which made a raid on the Midlands carried air-torpedoes having a range of four miles.

Britain Plans State Colonies For Soldiers

Committee Suggests Start With Three Estates Totaling 5,000 Acres

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 9.—A White Paper which has been issued on the land-settlement scheme for discharged soldiers suggests beginning with £2,000,000 to establish three pioneer colonies in Great Britain, totaling 5,000 acres. It urges the co-operation of County Councils to provide small-holdings for men who are not prepared to go to the above State colonies and provision for agricultural training of disabled men.

The committee considers such a land-settlement scheme as more likely to succeed than anything of this kind hitherto.

Medical Assoc Tells Peking

(Continued from Page 1)

which he was studying. You doctors are familiar with many similar examples of courage and self-sacrifice that are not surpassed in any field of battle, and this kind of fighting is constantly going on. Indeed it seems as if these and similar struggles with the forces of nature in other fields of human endeavor may, if our energies are properly organized and directed and if the principle of co-operation as opposed to conflict within the human family gains the upper hand, furnish ample scope for the exercise of the sterner martial virtues that still so largely find their expression in unproductive strife between individuals and between nations.

"A very striking thing to an outsider about the medical teaching of today is that the students learn, not so much by being told about things as by doing them for themselves. The large lecture room is now rarely occupied, and the old-fashioned classroom too seems to be less in demand. The students get their anatomy in the dissecting room almost exclusively, and of the time assigned to the other departments, the laboratories claim the greater part. In the dispensary and in the hospital wards, the student, already trained to careful methods and accurate observation, is able to play a useful part in the work by taking histories, examining patients, and making the various clinical tests; and the greater part of the necessary explanations are given to the students in small groups, as they walk with their teacher through the wards, and gather around the beds of selected cases, where the students have a chance to make their diagnoses and suggest treatments before they hear the chief announce his conclusions. In surgery in the old days we used to hear of hundreds of students and visiting doctors crowding an amphitheater to watch a celebrated surgeon while he operated. Nowadays the tendency is not to build any more large amphitheaters, and it is common to find the students absenting themselves from the few large surgical clinics that are still left on their programs, since they say that they can see so little that they feel that they can spend their time more usefully elsewhere.

Safeguarding Patients

Instead they are doing minor operations in the dispensary, operating on animals, and attending important operations in groups small enough so that everyone present can see what is being done. At the same time the interest of the patient is safeguarded, for the young doctor does not get very near the patient until he has been thoroughly trained in the operating room technique. While I was in the hospital I noticed that even the internes rarely had a chance to do more than hand instruments or administer the anaesthetic. Perhaps because the student is so necessarily restricted in the practical work he can do in surgery for the actual patients, I found the students less satisfied with this part of their instruction. In medicine, on the other hand, since their work in diagnosing and following up a case can be checked over and if necessary repeated by a senior physician, without any injury being done to the patient by the student's participation, they can do a much more important share of the work themselves, and their interest and enthusiasm are correspondingly much greater.

This fact gives very interesting confirmation of the correctness of the modern pedagogic theory that teaching should as far as possible be by making the pupils do things for themselves instead of by talking to them. Here in China hitherto, owing to the scarcity of doctors, medical students have had a chance to do much more in surgery themselves, even to the extent of being assistants in operations to which they would be admitted only as spectators in the west. This is perhaps very fortunate for the students, but to some extent the patients must suffer, and it may be inevitable that the students will enjoy somewhat less ample opportunities in this respect as time goes on and the number of doctors in China becomes more nearly adequate."

Dr. E. B. Young of Changsha read a short paper on patent medicine. He gave some illustrated cases and urged his Chinese colleagues to offer a strenuous fight against patent medicine and quackery from whatever source these came. As Dr. A. Stanley had emphasized education (three times) as the best cure for this evil; he might add four letters to that namely: N. M. A. C. (National Medical Association of China).

Dr. Eli Day of Shanghai gave an address on quack and proprietary medicines in Chinese. He divided them into various classes and gave the chemical constitutents of the more notorious ones. In very few are there any active substances of therapeutic value.

Exposing Quackery

Dr. Stanley agreed with the speaker that this work of educating the public should be undertaken by the National Medical Association of China. The secret of almost all the patent medicines have been exposed in England and America. How then can the profession help. It must not only fight against unnecessary drugging, but act ourselves by not prescribing proprietary medicines simply on the word of the firm by prescribing only drugs with known value mention in the Pharmacopia. China should have a Pharmacopia of her own. Very few new useful drugs are discovered by druggists, though a great many have been put on the market. If advertising of patent medicines could be stopped, their sales would be enormously reduced. Dr. Stanley paid a tribute to the state insurance acts in force in England and Germany. By this means the state medical service would be formed and useless nostrums would be diminished. He had great faith in the country and in the National Medical Association which had performed a record in fixing two sessions for the discussion of Public Health and Patent Medicines.

Dr. S. F. Lee of Hongkong, sent a paper on quack medicines read by Dr. J. Y. T. Woo. He mentioned anti-malaria pills containing quinine which were used indiscriminately by pregnant women leading often to miscarriage. Nostrums made from foreign constituents are more dangerous than those from native drugs. Every young graduate should be made to sign a bond not to have any connection with patent medicines and it would be a good thing if this could be enforced by the colleges.

Life Insurance

Dr. T. K. M. Siao read a paper on life insurance examination. He advocated reports of examinations in both Chinese and English to enable graduates from Chinese trained colleges to fill out. Medical examiners should write their report and not be influenced by the agent of the insurance company.

Dr. J. H. Liu demonstrated a new method of preserving museum specimens. At the Harvard Medical School 50% autopsies were made of all cases which died at the hospital. He used the ordinary liquid paraffin of the Standard Oil Company and found it effective in preserving the natural state. Dr. C. V. Yui demonstrated a hygienic desk and chair for the use of schools. It had the advantage of adaptability for Chinese and foreign writings. Dr. Russell of Soochow related some interesting cases of Appendicitis in China.

There never was a convention that adjourned without having its picture taken. This one did not start a dangerous precedent. Yesterday afternoon the physicians lined up while a photographer with a three-legged camera disappeared under the back hood of the same and snapped their picture. Last night there was a banquet at the Hua Ching restaurant followed by a theater party.

The last session of the convention will be this morning. It will be an election of officers and a business meeting.

Cannonading Is Rule Along Western Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 10.—The official communique issued yesterday afternoon stated: There was mutual artillery activity in Artois.

The Germans exploded two large mines at Larolie and penetrated into some sectors of a firing-trench which had been shattered and also, at some points, into the supporting trench, from which they were driven, during the night, by a grenade-attack. Fighting continues.

The French guns were active in the region of the Somme. There were cannonades at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf.

The communique in the evening stated: Our heavy artillery in Belgium continued the bombardment of Vauban Fort and the enemy trenches in the Hetsas district.

There was an intense artillery duel in Artois. The enemy, after exploding a mine in front of our trench south-west of Hill 140, launched an infantry attack, which was repulsed. Our bombers forced the enemy to evacuate a small post between Soissons and Rheims.

Our batteries, south-east of St. Mihiel, seriously damaged the enemy defences in the Forest of Apremont.

The communique this afternoon reported fierce local fighting in Artois. We again occupied more ground at Lafolie. The Germans, at night-fall, made a strong attack on the Neuville-Lafolie road, but were repulsed.

We took some prisoners in the Somme region and also two quick-firers.

London, February 9.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: Yesterday night, we fired a mine south of Fosse 8 and occupied the crater, after fighting with trench-mortars and grenades. The enemy's artillery was active near Loos and north-east of Ypres. Ours replied vigorously, considerably damaging the enemy's trenches.

German Loss at Frise Bigger Than At Loos

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 9.—Reuter's Agency is reliably informed that the number of German wounded transported through Belgium after the attack on Frise was even larger than after the battle of Loos. Undoubtedly, the total German losses at Frise were extremely heavy.

Amsterdam, February 10.—The Prussian losses total 2,377,378.

Small Chance For Yunnan

(Continued from Page 1)

army. He undoubtedly is a man of great decision and force. Colonel Chiang is another strong man and as good a speaker of English as his colleague is of German. Taking all these facts into consideration the Yunnan independence movement has small chance of success in Szechuen. Already steps are being taken to recover Suifu. And as more and more northern troops arrive it should not be difficult to do so.

Trouble Round Canton

According to a telegram to the Eastern News Agency from Canton, the troops at Chinyuanhsien and Huahsien mutinied on the 8th and it is reported that they are in communication with the Yunnan forces. At Kaoti, about one hour's journey by train from Canton, brigands are causing trouble and the commander Tien and the adjutant of the troops which have been sent from Canton to suppress them, have been killed.

Since the 9th instant, the Cantonese authorities have been sending troops to the districts where mutiny and troubles are taking place.

According to the Shanghai Nippo, a certain secretary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen arrived at Yokohama on February 10, from the U.S.A. and Honolulu, where he has raised $1,600,000 gold as funds for revolutionary movements. He is expected to enter Tokio on the 11th.

Refugees at Hankow

Information received from Hankow is that the hotel rates at Hankow have been heavily increased owing to the influx of refugees from Ichang and other places up the Yangtsze River, presumably fleeing from the danger-zone.

Ex-Premier and Dr. Wu

The Min Chiang Pao states that owing to the persistent report published in a certain paper to the effect that Mr. Tong Shao-yi, the former premier, and Dr. Wu Ting-fang had secretly gone to Yunnan to join the Republicans, the government ordered the Chiangchun and Governor of Kiangsu to make an investigation. They have reported that Mr. Tong and Dr. Wu are both in Shanghai and have not identified themselves with any political movement. The President on receipt of the report notified the officials of the different ministries, warning them against crediting baseless rumors.

Chinese Press Reports

The Chung Hua Hsin Pao: According to an authentic report the troops originally stationed at Chungking have united with a portion of the government troops and declared the independence of Chungking.

The independent army of Chungking has inspected all telegrams between Chungking and Peking.

The two cities, Chu-Kiang and Ma-Yang, on the border of Hunan, have fallen to the rebels.

The bandits of Singkiang and Kansu have become more active. They are directed by rebels. The Chiangchuns have asked for reinforcements.

The Sin Wan Pao: The following bills will be promulgated by the government:

1. To despatch more northern troops to strenthen the garrisons in the South.
2. Rewarding the expeditionary troops at the front.
3. To order all the arsenals to manufacture ammunition with rapid speed.
4. To discuss the Szechuen and Kwangsi war fund.
5. To establish more garrisons in Szechuen, Kwangtung, and Hunan.

The sleek, healthy cows that give the milk from which

Carnation Cream

is made, drink clear, pure, sparkling water from the mountains of the North Pacific Coast.

The tins are hermetically sealed to ensure the wholesomeness of their contents. Besides absolute purity and richness, the flavour of the Cream cannot be excelled.

Best for the Table
Best for Cooking

Sold by all dealers

The Robert Dollar Co.

Agents

Union Building, corner of Bund and Canton Road.

Since War broke out, approximately

2,000 Oliver Typewriters

have been bought by H. B. M. Government for military purposes

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Foochow Road.

IF YOU KNOW

Your Kitchen is tiled and well-equipped and is kept spotlessly clean, you eat your food with a greater relish and you enjoy better health than those living in ordinary houses with the usual poorly-equipped, fly-ridden pantry and kitchen.

See some of the Realty Houses just completed and get a glimpse of happiness.

China Realty Company, Ltd.

THE CARLSBERG BREWERIES

Copenhagen—Denmark

THE MODEL BREWERY OF EUROPE

HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE

Purveyors to the Danish Court and the English Parliament

SOLE IMPORTERS

East Asiatic Company, Ltd.

2, Canton Road. Telephone 432.

American Civilian's Common Sense About Preparedness

Need for Clear Thinking---Some Dangers---Europe's Lessons---U.S. Behind in Social Teamwork

By Will Irwin

In an interesting article in the Saturday Evening Post, Mr. Will Irwin discusses some aspects of the preparedness campaign and of the defense question before the United States. The article points out a number of the factors which must be carefully thought out if the army question is to be dealt with satisfactorily. Mr. Irwin's main points are summarised below.

One trouble with our American muckraking is that we usually begin it entirely too late in the game.

Very few sensible Americans, especially among those who have seen the European struggle face to face, doubt that we should make some preparation, and probably a very extensive preparation, against invasion. I asked an eminent Englishman last spring how he thought this war was coming out, and what he thought was going to follow. "My dear sir," he said, "your guess is as good as my guess, and both our guesses are as good as my butler's guess." No one knows what way the cat is going to jump. There is reason to think that the European peoples may be so thoroughly disgusted with fighting that they will never try it again while anyone lives who remembers Armageddon.

There is reason, nearly as good, to believe that the victor may have the habit of fighting and may stand ready to adopt any military adventure that will pay the crushing cost of the European war. We are very rich, very tempting, and at present almost defenseless. The risks of unpreparedness, it would seem in common sense, are too great to take. We must get ready some kind of national defense. But the dangers along this road are so many that we might as well start our muckraking in the very beginning.

Favorite Fallacy of Militarism

To begin with, what do we intend to do? At present, simply to defend and secure our own. Not one American in a thousand wants anything more than that. "Defense, not conquest," is the reasonable demand of the American people. Here, I think, is encountered the first danger in our new defensive program. To raise armies, to gain appropriations for navies, munitions and equipment, we must create popular enthusiasm. And there is always the chance that we shall create enthusiasm not for defense, but for war itself—that we shall set up in our land that religion of valor which is the philosophy of hell. Once start an enthusiastic people like the Americans in any direction, and there is no telling where they will stop. Already there is a good deal of false doctrine abroad. We have been hearing that people grow "soft through peace."

Anyone who has followed the European war with his mind, not his emotions, must know that this is not only untrue, but ridiculously untrue. Theoretically, the armies which mobilized in 1914 were armies of mollycoddles, because the races had not been hardened by war. But as a cold matter of fact, they went in from the first gun with a desperate valor which as far exceeds the valor of old wars as the machine gun exceeds the rifle or the rifle the crossbow.

The charge of the Light Brigade has been considered for many years a record feat of arms. Out by the Vosges, where the desperate fighting has gone almost unrecorded, the "raw" French and German troops have played forlorn hope after forlorn hope. Daily some command or other exceeded that feat of the Light Brigade; and no one took the trouble to record it, because desperate valor has grown so common. Was there ever a more glorious lost charge in history than that of the Prussian Guard before Ypres on November 15, 1914? Only the Germans know how many men they lost, and the Germans are not telling. But when the British guns finished their work that night the observation officers traced eight ranks of Germans lying dead. In those massed charges of theirs the Germans used to send in the first two ranks as doomed men—they were expected to die so that the other ranks might reach the trench. And no man faltered. As for the English; they are too brave—honest Germans admit that. Who has sung the Grenadiers at Ypres—they who emerged but seventy strong out of thirteen hundred? Or the Canadians, who had not known war for a century, at Second Ypres? Or a certain unnamed French *Regiment Marchant*, which went to war three thousand strong and has drafted fifteen thousand men to fill the gaps? No, all records have been broken by these people, who have grown "soft through peace" for forty-four years.

Buncombe

Most of our political leaders seem to think that a certain amount of bumcombe must be mixed with any propaganda in order to make it go down. Usually the buncombe is harmless enough; just a few pretty illusions which the sun of experience dispels. But this is dangerous buncombe. Let the religion of valor once take hold, and defensive preparedness may easily become agressive preparedness. From thoughts of war for defense, our somewhat mercurial people could easily be stampeded by the idea of conquest—all the more easily because it is a new thing, and there is no zeal like that of the newly converted. If we are going to prepare, let us in heaven's name do it with reason and with our eyes open.

Now enters self interest. Most of us Americans believe that among the modern European peoples the Germans had gone furthest with the "religion of valor." They appealed to us as a people a little mad over war. But who worked up the madness? Very largely the people who hold a stake in war. The Krupp works contributed a great deal to this debauch of civilization. It is on record that before the war the Krupps were spending $200,000 a year on "press"—spreading the religion of valor, so that all European peoples should pay more and get more for arms. And that was only one symptom of a general disease. A whole group of people in Germany, who gradually gained control, got their prosperity, their standing, their honor in the community through the institution of a standing army. Led by an inside group and by a War Lord Monarch, they educated a whole people in the religion of valor, so that when the guns began even the Socialists, professed antagonists of war, stampeded to the army.

So with us. Everyone knows that we have been making millions and millions in munitions since the European struggle broke out. The war in Europe will end some day, but the factories transformed into arsenals will remain, with all their expensive equipment. Now what if the munition-makers, when they cease to supply Europe, can continue profits by arming the United States? And many of the gentlemen who have made or increased fortunes in munitions are among our most insistent and most sincere advocates of general armament. Bless their souls, they believe it all, now—as eighteen months ago most of them believed that this talk about army efficiency was nonsense. There is probably nothing in the charge that the defense leagues are financed by munition-makers. But there is at least the beginning of a munition lobby.

Army Agitation

Most of the present agitation centers round the army; and this is sensable. We have already a fleet ranked from fourth to second among the navies of the world. Though it has probably a great many flaws, it is quite a simple matter to increase it at the will of the people and the Government. The army is quite another matter. The little British force which held the left of the Allied line at the retreat from the Belgian border is mentioned, often, as insignificant in this war of great numbers. Yet, as the best we could do, we could muster no more trained troops than that to resist a sudden invasion. Perhaps it is as well. Warfare has changed in the past two years as it had not changed for a century before; and we have so much the less antiquated machinery and method to scrap. In West Point, with its thorough and businesslike training, we have a fine nucleus for an efficient new army; and sometimes I think that is all we have—except a nation that has known no war for a generation, and is therefore hard and strong.

Everyone who has seen the British struggle along toward efficiency knows that the great need of an unmilitary nation thrust suddenly into war is officers and yet more officers. Omit fancy work and cut out useless drill, just as the French have done and the British are doing, and private soldiers can be licked into working shape quickly—six months is an estimated time. The process probably could be hurried with Americans, who are the quickest people in the world to get a new idea. But with officers it is different. No longer is uneducated, natural leadership enough. It has become a highly technical profession, like engineering or medicine.

I remember overhearing the remarks of a British lieutenant-colonel commanding a reserve battalion raised and officered since the war began, and now, eight month later, "going into it." The colonel, as his face, his bearing and his service ribbons showed, was an experienced old fighter.

"God help this battalion if Major Blank and Captain Dash and I get killed," he said. "The rest are clever enough—oh, yes! But you can't put an old head on young shoulders and you can't make an officer in a year—indeed you can't."

In any army scheme, it seems to most observers of the European conflict, a large reserve of trained officers is the vital point next, perhaps, to munitions. Enlarge West Point, create another West Point—all that is good; but better would be an extension of the service-college idea by which we may make our new officers from men who have served in the ranks. Not only will this be an incentive toward enlistment but it should be a grand leveler. For by the time such a system is working, the "ranks" will be in the majority among our officers; and every man who shoulders a rifle in the ranks will be a potential ranker. He is now, for that matter, but not to such a degree as to count for much in breaking down our aristocratic army system.

When one comes to treat fairly the subject of the militia he puts himself in great peril of unpopularity. It is the way of the soldier, amateur or professional, to make his own arm of the service his idol; and the officers of our state troops resent criticism. Yet the sooner we replace the militia in its present form, the better for national defense. To get teamwork into a national army needs uniformity, not only of equipment and arms but also of training. Forty eight states do the training just now, and in most diverse fashion. Our militia law belongs to the eighteenth century. It is impossible, except by evading the Constitution, to gather the militia of two or three states for those maneuvers which are as necessary to an army as signal practice to a football team.

Yet even that is not the greatest trouble. Interest in war belongs mainly to the so-called upper class, as the late experience of England proves. And most of those among us who are preparing for war do not generally understand the bitter prejudice against the militia among the labor union men.

It goes without saying that we cannot prepare efficiently if we alienate a class of the population so intensely important as organized labor. If we retain the militia system the only sensable procedure will be to separate it entirely from police duties. To do this, however, we must reckon with forty eight states, each having its own laws and its own ways.

No Time for Haphazard Methods

Now, to a general staff a mobilized army is as a laboratory to a chemist. The higher officers learn their trade at maneuvers. Whatever form our citizen soldiery is to take, it must be easily mobilizable—which means that the militia system, as it now stands, will not do.

We must find ways to supplement our regular army bureaus by specialists, not only because they are best suited to their jobs but because they will be always a check on the natural conservatism soldiers.

Social Teamwork

These are only a few matters of detail. Behind this detail lies a larger aspect of preparedness. Germany, which has been setting the pace on the material side of this war, did not prepare in a military sense alone. Before her early rush, which nearly swept the world off its feet, went forty years of general social teamwork. This has been defined as a war between efficiency and liberty. How to get efficiency without losing liberty—that will be the problem for France and England as soon as the guns of Armageddon are silent.

We must follow, too, or find ourselves, in the end, hopelessly distanced. For we have understood the principle of national teamwork less than any other civilized nation, even England. Since modern warfare blends with industry so that there is a borderland where the two are indistinguishable, industrial and social teamwork is as vitally, though not so obviously, necessary to national defense as the training of officers or the manufacture of great guns that shoot two leagues. We must find why our insurance costs six or seven times as much as European insurance, and correct that. We must make some provision to keep down senseless unemployment, so that the vitality of our workers will not be drained by periods of privation, their working habit destroyed by periods of idleness. We must find why our manufacturers cannot compete at the same price of production with foreign manufacturers in the European market, and teach them how to adapt our ways to outlander ways. The socialization of the world is the single thing that one may now prophesy with any certainty concerning the future.

This may involve a change in some of our methods, in many of our ways of thinking and even in most of our ways of government.

If we are to keep up we must play the long, long game—again as Germany has done and as England is beginning to do. We cannot leave such a vital issue as the tariff to the compromises between senators fighting for protected wool in the Northwest and protected steel in the East and protected textiles in the South. We cannot leave a thing so vital to national defense as the location of our army posts and navy yards to the whims of local interests. We need, in all these things, to get the best experts we can find, to make sure that they are disinterested and to follow their advice.

It must be a long game, played sometimes not for immediate results but for results twenty years hence. The bigger the man, the farther ahead he plans. The hobo laborer thinks only of tomorrow, while the captain of industry is looking for results ten years from now. So it is and shall be with nations.

Heiress Flees Home For $8 a Week Job

MISS IRENE PAUL.

Philadelphia, January 3.—Miss Irene Paul, daughter of a millionaire manufacturer of Woonsocket, R. I., declares that she will give up all claims to her father's fortune, rather than leave the $8 a week job as saleslady in a department store here, following her mysterious disappearance from her home on November 8. She declares that she grew tired of wealthy and frivolous society and has known real happiness only since she secretly came to Philadelphia and earned her own living. Her father will attempt to take her back to her home in Woonsocket.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children

The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells, which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers, are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them wilfully with narcotics. Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher guarantees genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"Your preparation known as Casteria I have used for years in children's complaints and I have found nothing better."
JOHN J. LEFFA, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

"I have prescribed your Casteria in many cases and have always found it an efficient and speedy remedy."
A. F. PEELER, M. D., St Louis, Mo.

"For several years I recommended your 'Castoria' and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., New York City.

"I have used your Castoria in my own household with good results, and have advised several patients to use it for its mild, laxative effect and freedom from harm."
EDWARD PARRISH, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Your Castoria is a meritorious household remedy. It is purely vegetable and acts as a mild cathartic. Above all, it does no harm, which is more than can be said of the great majority of children's remedies."
VICTOR H. COFFMAN, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"Your Castoria holds the esteem of the medical profession in a manner held by no other proprietary preparation. It is a sure and reliable medicine for infants and children. In fact it is the universal household remedy for infantile ailments."
J. A. PARKER, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

I. Beck, *Inc.*, Local Distributors, 9A, Hankow Road.

SILBERMAN'S

Just received a new Shipment of Phoenix Dress Silk Sox with Fancy Clox, also Cheney Ties in the Four-in-Hand and Batswing shapes.

With them we received a nice range of Ladies' Raincoats and Overcoats and also a nice selection of Silk Stockings for Ladies. Ask to see the $1.25 Silk Hose, a marvellous value.

Included we have a nice Range of Union Suits for Ladies and Gents.

Inspection Invited at

Silberman's Drapery & Outfitting Stores

5, Broadway. Opposite Astor House.

POST CARDS Largest selection and lowest prices in town.

Burr 2 Broadway

The Star Garage Co.

125, Bubbling Well Road.

TELEPHONE WEST 197

Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body—building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR

Electric Cooking

A consignment of the latest type of Electric Ovens has just arrived.

Early application should be made for hire of same so as to avoid disappointment.

Hire-charge Tls. 0.50 per month.

Further particulars may be obtained upon application to

Municipal Electricity Department

Showrooms:—471-2, Nanking Road and A1297 Broadway.
Tel. No. 2660. Tel. No. 840.

For paper of any kind

See

"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd. Succrs. to OLOF WIJK & Co."

No. 6, Kiangse Road

"Recess" —

Made Slightly Larger Than The Average Size Cigarette

Westminster Tobacco Company, Ltd. LONDON

"The big Virginian brother of the Westminster Family."

Cigarettes—

GERMAN NERVES 'SHOT TO PIECES' BY BIG GUNS

Officer from Trenches Flies Into Rage on Hearing English Spoken

AMERICANS ARE LENIENT

Refuse to Be Insulted and Hold Friendly Conversation With Him

By James O'Donnell Bennett

Lille, November 22.—The first man I encountered upon reaching the Hotel de l'Europe in Lille was a German officer, who had come straight from the trenches.

For six days and six nights he had been sitting in front of the Anglo-French bombardment, had seen his company decimated, and had himself held hands with death for so many hours that now it was life and sunshine, and the busy streets of Lille and the hotel tables loaded with food that seemed to him unreal and dreamlike. He and death had established between themselves more than a speaking acquaintance. Their relations had become confidential and were based on a certain mutual respect.

This officer was in the usual plight, physical and psychological, which attends men who have been through what he had been through. His boots, his uniform, and his hair were plastered with mud, his face was covered with a grayish stubble, his lips were cracked, his skin was parched with the fever that accompanies lack of sleep, and there were the usual green lines under his bloodshot eyes. He looked 65 years old if he did a day, and he was wearing the Iron Cross of the First Class, a decoration which had been conferred upon him in September, 1914, when, some say, there were not ten men in the German Army who had been so honored.

English Rouses His Ire

Outwardly the officer was not trembling. He signed the hotel register with a firm hand, his stride was swift, and his voice was clear. But the nerves deep within him were trembling, and, as is so often the case with men or women in that condition, it was a minor matter which inflicted that final rasp and drew the cry of pain and protest which truly awful suffering had not been able to command.

For it happened that while we were registering and the officer from the trenches was waiting to register one of the members of our party began delivering in the English language some important observations on the weather or the pleasantness of the hotel or the civility of the women clerks—I have forgotten just what. At the sound of English speech the officer swung on his heel as if somebody had hit him from behind, said "Ach!" as if he had been hurt, and uttered a word in German which, though it is neither obscene nor profane, is not a word that one speaks in the presence of women or gentlefolk. "Ach," said the officer, "die ——, die, sprechen English," and with that he glared at the German Captain in command of our party.

Captains Exchange Words

Our Captain laid a finger on his lips, shook his head warningly, and said to the other officer: "The gentlemen are with me, Captain."

"'S doch," (nevertheless,) "'ne——!" said the officer from the trenches, repeating the opprobrious word.

At this some of the party were for being insulted, but others said to them: "O, dry up! The man's been in the trenches for days and his nerves are all shot to pieces; you'd feel the same way if you had the English language pumped at you after sitting under English shells for a week."

So with the exercise of some patience and good nature the matter was cleared up and a scene was avoided. Our Captain turned to the Captain from the trenches and said: "Come, old fellow, have a glass of sherry with us before luncheon and meet the gentlemen who weren't speaking the English language but the American language. Come on!"

So the other Captain began to bow all around and we all marched away to the cafe.

And He didn't Apologize, Either

At dinner, six hours later, I saw him again, and if twenty years had not dropped away from him then I am no judge of ages. For he had had four hours' sleep in a clean bed and two hours of bathing and shaving and brushing, with the result that you would say that here was a fine, eager, well set up man of five and forty—perhaps less.

He had his nerves well in hand now, and he proved himself a capital story-teller—both in the field of red-hot narrative from the trenches and of humorous tales, which he reeled off with great gusto.

But it was easy to see that he had not yet reacted from his terrible experience under the hail of metal, for in the course of half an hour he tossed off a quart of champagne, and the wine never accelerated his speech nor caused him to raise his voice by so much as half a tone. For all the visible effect it produced the wine might have been mineral water. As we say at home, "it never touched him." A quart of champagne in thirty minutes would make most men clamorous beyond bearing.

Tells How Cannoneers Pray

He told us how the cannoneers at the front sometimes get so frantic under the tommelfeuer that they drop down and pray for thirty seconds, and how that seems to do them good, for then they scramble to their feet and go at the serving of the guns again. And he told us how sometimes men would drop off to sleep in that roar of sound and at the end of four or five minutes open their eyes again, apparently quite refreshed.

The lack of sleep, he said, was harder to bear than the lack of food. He also said that to a man just out of the trenches and back in an unoccupied and pacified town it was more unbelievable to see the French landlady or the porter nodding and smiling to him than it was to realize that he was alive and out of danger.

So you can see that pleasantries in the English language do not go down very well with soldiers who have been through what our friend who started out to be our enemy had been through.

Can't Take a 'Trench Pig' Joke

One day a German soldier, who was very spick-and-span, for he had been in Lille for many days, came into the dining room of a hotel, and there he saw a comrade from the trenches, who was marked with the usual mud and the usual green lines, and who altogether made a deplorable appearance. One of the names soldiers in that condition are called is "trench pig," and the fact that they thought it up for themselves does not make them like it when anybody else flings it at them.

The spick-and-span soldier was feeling very fit and cheerful, and, in a misguided attempt at fun, he addressed his friend with some such words as "Ah, trench pig, thou hast got into strange quarters."

The man from the trenches failed to catch the fun of the remark, for his nerves had been rasped till they bled, and he glowered and said: "If it weren't for us trench pigs you city pigs wouldn't be in these quarters either."

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad
HOW Z AT? COME AGAIN I DIDNT GET CHA?
I SAY- WOULD YOU MIND LETTING ME HAVE A BIT OF CATSUP FOR THE FISH BALLS?
GET THAT GUY JIM- HE'S A HOT SKETCH- THAT'S HIS SECOND PLAN ON THE FREE FISH BALLS AND HE WANTS KETCHUP ON THE SIDE
TOMORROW NIGHT WHEN THE HASH IS ON THE LUNCH COUNTER HE'LL WANT A POACHED EGG ON IT
LISTEN HYPE!! ALL I WANT'S A BUCK- I GIVE IT BACK TOMORROW.
MY GOOD MAN I AINT GOT IT I TELL YOU- I'M CLEAN- D'YE THINK I PRINT THE MONEY?
THASS ALL RIGHT IT'S ONE OF THE OLD ONES
OOP I BROKE A GLASS
HOLD 'EM YALE
HIM A MICHAEL FINNEKA COCKTAIL
SECOND HELPING
FREE LUNCH TO DAY- FISH BALLS
DANCE SUNDAY NIGHT CROWLEY'S HASH HOUNDS
INDOOR SPORTS
LISTENING TO A HARD BOILED EGG TRY TO WORK THE BARKEEP FOR EXTRAS ON HIS FREE LUNCH IN A FROTH EMPORIUM

Pope Sends a Plea For Church Unity To Conference in N.Y.

In Remarkable Letter to Protestant Gathering Approves Meeting and Offers Prayers

New York, January 5.—On behalf of the Pope, Cardinal P. Gaspari, Papal Secretary of State, sent the following letter to the World Conference on Faith and Order.

This is a Protestant gathering, which opened yesterday at Garden City, L. I. The Vatican's communication, advocating church unity, follows:

"The Vatican.

"Your project of an international convention of all who believe in Jesus Christ as God and Saviour to accomplish the speedy fulfillment of the final prayer of the Lord, that all may be one, I have, in obedience to your request, submitted to the most blessed Father.

"I need not here describe the affection with which I saw the august Pontiff kindled for you.

"For you well know that the plans of the Roman pontiffs their cares and their labors have always been specially directed to the end that the sole and unique church which Jesus Christ ordained and sanctioned with His divine blood should be most zealously guarded and maintained, whole, pure and ever abounding in love, and that it should both let its light shine and open wide its door for all who rejoice in the name of man and who desire to gain holiness upon earth and eternal happiness in heaven.

Pope's Desire for Harmony

"The august Pontiff, therefore, was pleased with your project of examining in a sincere spirit and without prejudice the essential form of the church, 'or the inner essence of the church.'

"He earnestly hopes that under the spell of its native beauty you may settle all disputes and work with prosperous issue to the end that the mystical body of Christ be no longer suffered to be rent and torn, but that by harmony and co-operation of men's minds and likewise by the concord of their wills, unity of faith and communion may at last prevail throughout the world of men.

"Thanking you, then, that you have thought well to request the aid and support of the Roman Pontiff in expediting your worthy project, his Holiness expresses his earnest desire that the end may answer your expectation.

"He asks the same of Christ Jesus with fervent prayers, all the more because, with the voice of Christ himself sounding before and bidding him, he knows that he, himself, as the one to whom all men have been given over to be fed, is the source and cause of the unity of the church."

Pope Authorizes Publication

To a request for permission to give this letter some publicity His Eminence replied in part:

"The august Pontiff, therefore, kindly permits that copies of my letters, which, though a faithful, are yet but a faint, portrait of the Pontifical love, shall be sent to all to whose welfare and peace you believe they will contribute.

"It is a pleasure to repeat the encouragement that the aid and earnest prayers of the Roman Pontiff will never be lacking to anyone who, having freed himself from prejudiced opinions, with a true and sincere will, strives with all his strength that the unity of faith and fellowship instituted by Christ and built upon Peter may be restored, and that all who are enrolled in the name of Christians may betake themselves to the bosom of the one most loving church and may be joined and associated as members with Christ the head."

Church dignataries of twenty Protestant denominations attending the conference heard the Vatican's plea for universal peace. The letter telling of the Pontiff's interest in church unity created a tremendous stir.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory,
No. 4 Canton Road

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on February 8, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	12-18
Mutton	"	12-18
Pork	"	20-25
Veal	"	20-25
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-20
Cod	"	16-20
Pomfret	"	20-25
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	20-25
Salmon	"	18-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	20-25
Whitebait	"	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-2.50
Duck	"	60-80
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	80-1.00
Hare	"	30-35
Partridge	"	40-50
Pheasant	"	50-60
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	10-12
Quail	"	18-20
Snipe	"	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	16-18
Wild Duck	"	40-50
Wild Geese	"	30-40
Woodcock	"	50-60
Wild Pigeon	"	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb	12-20
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	4-5
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	16-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	15-20
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-10
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pears	per lb.	8-14
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	12-13
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	14-15
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	4-6
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	8-10
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	"	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.00-2.40
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.70
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$3.00
Bran	"	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.25
Stove Coal	"	Tls.16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

Examinations for Chinese Diplomatic and Consular Services

Notification by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

In accordance with the Decree for the Examination for Diplomatic and Consular Services and the Regulations for the Qualification Tests in the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services promulgated by Mandate on September 30, 1915, and published in the Government Gazette of October 1, 1915, this Ministry will conduct the qualification tests next April.

Those who possess the qualifications as required by Article 3 of the Decree for the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services and wish to enter as candidates for the examinations must, as provided by Articles 1 and 2 of the Regulations for the Qualification Tests, send in to this Ministry before February 29, 1916, their applications and the statements of their records and also an essay together with its translation into one or more of the following languages: English, French, Russian, German, and Japanese. They must also submit their diplomas or/and certificates from Chinese or/and foreign schools or/and colleges to this Ministry for examination.

As regards applicants resident in the Provinces, they may send by post to this Ministry their applications, statements of their records, essays and translations and may defer the submission of their diplomas or/and certificates until they come to Peking for the Examinations. They will be notified through the Government Gazette if and when they have been passed by the Qualification Tests Committee as qualified candidates for the Examinations, so that they may come to Peking at the appointed time.

Form of Application.

I wish to enter as a candidate for the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services and in accordance with Art. 1 of the Regulations for the Qualification Tests in the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services, I hereby send in my application besides submitting herewith the statement of my record and my essay with its translation in the ——— language or languages.

(Signed) .....

....., ..., 1916. Sealed .....

Form of Record.

Name ..... age..... date of birth .....

Parentage:..

Names of great grand parents .....living or dead

Names of grand parents .....living or dead

Names of parents .....living or dead

Native Place (Province and District):

Address:

Education:

Courses of study pursued and degree or degrees received.

Your school or/and college (state whether government or private institutions, foreign or Chinese, and date of entrance and of graduation).

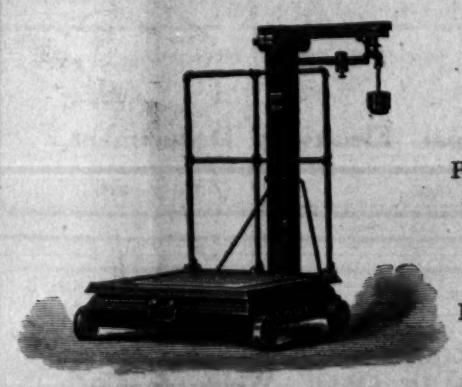
Occupation (past and present, official or otherwise, and the length of time you have held each office or you have been engaged in each work).

....., ..., 1916.

(Signed) .....

Sealed .....

3841

THE HOWE SCALES
THE STANDARD SCALE OF CHINA
All types such as: Counter, Grocer, Platform, Freight, Fish, Coal, Medical, Post Office, Bathroom-Scales
ON VIEW
Illustrated Catalogue on Application
Mustard & Company
22, Museum Road, Shanghai. Telephone 5491,
Sole Agents for China.

Portable Square Platform Scale
Wheels and Pillar Guards

Rebirth of a Nation Edition
OF
THE CHINA PRESS
The Chinese Section of The Rebirth of A Nation Edition is now out of the press and can be obtained at the Offices of THE CHINA PRESS, 41, Canton Road, Shanghai.
The publication is a translation into Chinese of the English Edition, issued as a supplement to THE CHINA PRESS, on October 26.
It contains numerous illustrations and interesting articles on China by well-known writers.
SEND FOR A COPY AT ONCE
Price per copy..... 50 Cents.
Postage to Outports .... 8 Cents.

-- Sporting -- -- News --

Today's Football

Division 1:—

S. M. Police v. S.F.C.:—Referee, Mr. Bissett.

Division 2:—

S.F.X. v. S.F.C. 2nd XI; Mr. Boyling.

S.M.P. v. P.S.O.B.; Mr. Landers.

For the fixtures of 29. 1. '16, S.P.S.O.B. v. C.M.C. and of 22. 1. '16, C.M.C. v. S.F.C. 2nd XI. The first named team have been granted two points and one goal in each case.

Skottowe Cup Final

March 18th has been set apart for this fixture.

S.M.P. 2nd XI v. P.S.O.B.

To be played on the Police ground.

P.S.O.B.:—A. H. Remedios, B. H. Smith ,A. M. A. Hansen (Capt.), T. Roberts, H. J. Sanft, P. Madar, A. White, G. Madar, E. J. Cooke, D. Drake and H. Stellingwerff.

Police 2nd XI:—W. Howells; J. Dixon, T. Danne; D. Hayes, W. Robertson, T. Foley; A. Knight, H. Jefferson, J. Cissold, J. Kilkenny and J. Colter.

Reserves:—J. Withers and G. Dovey.

S.F.C. Teams

1st Eleven v. S.M.P. (S.F.C. Ground 2.45 p.m.):—O. D. Rasmussen, R. D. Murray ,Capt.), H. W. P. McMeekin, D. Campbell, W. J. Gande, W. J. Brown, J. Hardwick, W. C. G. Clifford, G. F. Forshaw, J. S. McEachran, A. H. Leslie.

Police team:—A. Macmillan; C. Hamilton, J. Quayle; A. Ette, J. Mackenzie, J. Adams; J. Lawson, J. Watson R. Yorke J. Robertson and C. Doyle.

S.F.C. 2nd XI v. St. Xavier's

S.F.C. 2nd XI team (Hongkew 2.30 p.m.):—G. Cragie Ross, A. H. Bremner, F. S. Ward (Capt.), P. H. Walter, D. V. Wanostrocht, P. Hollander, L. Bertes, W. Shepherd-Graham, F. R. Gabbott, B. G. Wilson, C. S. Cheetham.

St. Xavier's:—Ed. J. Bretfeld, P. Oliveros, F. J. England, J. Gioulis (Capt.), C. Encarnacao, V. Elliot, L. Xavier, A. Aguiar, G. Norris, G. H. Baker and Guttierres.

Hanbury v. Customs

This Second League match has been scratched as the Customs are unable to raise a team.

Basket Ball

Two interesting games took place last night at the Town Hall, between the Portuguese Co. and "B" Co., and the American Co. against the S.V.C. Both games were splendidly contested, and it looks as if the basketball movement is getting a favorable start. The following were the scores:

Portugese Co. (15)	"B" Co. (6)
Feriss, lf.	Moore, rg.
Carnavarro, rf.	Rodgers, lg.
Rozario, c.	Rawstorne, c.
Viera, lg.	Focken, rf.
Diniz, rg.	Smith, lf.

Baskets from floor:—Rozario 3, Diniz 6, Viera 2, Carnavarro 4, Rawstorne 4, Moore 2. Baskets on free tries:—Rozario 1, Moore 2.

S.V.C. (20)	American Co. (23)
Rasmussen, lf.	Pennywitt, rg.
Crocker, rf.	Roberts, lg.
Ollerdessen, c.	Hykes, c.
Geldert, lg.	Andersen, rf.
Rodger, rg.	Leitao, lf.

Baskets from floor:—Rasmussen 12, Hykes 6, Andersen 5, Crocker 8, Ollerdessen 2, Rodger 8, and Geldert 2. Baskets on free tries:—Crocker 1.

RACING AT KIANGWAN

The New Year meet of the International Recreation Club winds up this afternoon with the off-day card at Kiangwan. The races start at 1.45 p.m. and there are the usual special trains down. With the spell of dry weather after the soaking the course got last week, the track is in fine condition and the racing should be of an exciting order.

Many of the crack riders will not be seen in the saddle, having left for Hongkong to take part in the races there, but there are quite enough riders left to ensure good fields and the absence of Messrs. Burkill, Johnstone, Stewart and Vida will only serve to level up the form and consequently make the contests still closer.

Of the eight races, four are handicaps and the card concludes with a mafoos' event. It cannot be said that the handicappers have shovelled any pony in for any particular race and possible winners are not easy to spot.

However, Mohammedanism looks pretty good for the Sub-Griffins Handicap. Black Diamond carries an enormous load in the Griffins Handicap, which looks better for Magnetism. Even with eight pounds more on his back—and 167 lbs. at that—Peter ought to be able to beat Cossack in the steeplechase. Forty ponies is a big entry for the flat handicap of 1¼ miles, but it should be noted that those two famous performers, The Knight and Dawn, are both nicely weighted at 149.

Melba Decorated

MME. NELLIE MELBA

New York, January 3.—Mme Nellie Melba, the singer is proudly exhibiting a decoration bestowed upon her by the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada, in recognition of her work in raising money for the British Red Cross. Mme. Melba is an Australian.

Mme. Melba received the decoration of a Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The Duke of Connaught is head of the order. On her concert tours she has earned $192,000 for the Red Cross, $28,000 of which was made on her Canadian tour and $164,000 by nine concerts in Australia.

S. V. C. Orders

Corps Orders by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant: S. V. C. Headquarters. 15 Canton Road. Shanghai. February 11, 1916.

8.—Staff Sergeants: Sergt. S. Wise, King's own Scottish Borderers, and Sergt. G. Smith, Northamptonshire Regiment, have been appointed Staff Sergeants, with effect from January 29.

9.—Discipline: Reference Corps Order No. 2 Mr. F. Maitland having made adequate amends is permitted to rejoin the Corps.

10.—Stock Sheets: All the individual Stock Sheets have not yet been returned to the Orderly Room. It is necessary to have these sent in at once.

11.—Leave: Attention is drawn to Corps Regulation XVII. "XXX. No non-ommissioned officer or man is to leave Shanghai without such leave" (i.e. from the O. C. Unit.) The reason for this is obvious.

12.—No Parade Flag: As the Corps Regulations are not obtainable for the time being, attention is drawn to the Regulation which provides for the cancellation of a parade by Signal, as follows:—"The "no-parade" signal is the hoisting a flag, a red St. Andrew's cross on a white ground (better known as St. Patrick's Cross), at the S. V. C. Headquarters, the Central Police Station, the P. & O. flag staff, the Customs signal station at Pootung, the Hongkew Fire Signal Station, and the Shanghai Race Club."

News Brevities

The Central China Post reports that Mr. C. I. Cookes, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, has left Tientsin for home via the Trans-Siberian. He has been strongly recommended for a commission.

* * *

According to the report of the secretary, the entertainment held at the Olympic Theater in aid of Queen Mary's Women and Children's Fund on January 13, netted $1,651.30. A draft for £100 of the money has been sent to Lady Lawly with the request that it be used to relieve worthy cases of distress caused by the war.

* * *

The conference tomorrow at the International Institute (four o'clock) will again be in the hands of Dr. Wu Ting-fang. He will explain theosophy as viewed from the Chinese standpoint. Those who care to attend will be heartily welcomed. Prior to the meeting the Museum as usual will be open to visitors.

* * *

News has been received in Shanghai that Lieutenant Lewellyn Jones (China Mutual), of the King's Royal Rifles, has been invalided—not wounded—back to England.

* * *

The mortal remains of the late Chinese editor, Mr. Hwang Yun-yuen who was assassinated in San Francisco last December, have arrived in Shanghai from America. The editor's friends here are planning to hold a memorial service.

* * *

The Cantonese merchants at Shanghai will gather to a social meeting this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Canton Guild. Many merchants of other provinces have been invited.

* * *

The Photographic Society of Shanghai held an At Home last night at the Astor House Hotel.

* * *

An enjoyable dance was held at the Customs Club last night. It is the third of a series of dances held this year. Music was furnished by an orchestra from the town band. Light refreshments were served.

Baldwin School for Girls

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Nanchang, Feb .7.—Commencement week at the Baldwin School for Girls at Nanchang began on Sunday morning Jan. 22 at the Methodist Church when Rev. Wang Shih Chiu preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduates.

On Wednesday at 3 p.m. in the Assembly room of the School, Miss Welthy B. Honsinger, the principal, presiding, the following program was carried out.

Hymn No. 232.

Invocation Rev. S. C. Wang.

Song "They that sow in tears"—Gaul. High School Chorus.

Essay (English and Chinese) "Social Service for Women in China"—Beatrice Lee.

Trio "It shall come to pass"—Gaul. High School Chorus.

Essay (English and Chinese) "Progress of civilization in China"—Alice Hu.

Address Rev. H. C. Hwang.

Awarding of Diplomas—Miss Honsinger. Benediction.

The essays were given both in Chinese and English the sentiment of each showing deep study and thought and one was strongly impressed with the earnestness of the speakers in their desire to help uplift their beloved China.

The essay on social service for women was electric with suggestions for bettering conditions for little children, plans for instituting play grounds and reading courses in the city. The English was clear and delivered with expression and as one listened to these young ladies, one felt that in such as these lies the hope of China. With their bright, happy manner and the ease with which they spoke, one could hardly believe that comparatively, a few years ago, all of China's womanhood stood with bound feet and faces devoid of hope.

The singing, under the direction of Miss Honsinger, as always, was charming. The tones of the young singers were sweet and true and the productions were given in an artistic manner. The High school renders the whole score of the Holy City and they favored us with several selections from that work.

Representatives of the Civil and Military Governors, the Magistrate, Commissioner of Education with other distinguished guests were present, addressed the audience and spoke in highest congratulatory terms of what the school had done for Chinese womanhood.

The Class Day Exercises held on Thursday were rendered with a true school spirit. The program follows:

1. School Song.....The Entire School
2. Welcome
   President of the Senior Class
3. Piano Solo "Landler"...Anne Sung
4. History of the Class.....Alice Hu
5. Song "Lament of the Juniors"
   Junior Class
6. "Farewell" .....Alice Hu
7. Vocal duet "They shall hunger no more".....Gaul, Anne Sung, Frederica Kiang
8. Piano Solo "Serenade"
   Emily Chiang
9. Class Prophecy.....Beatrice Lee
10. Song "Polly Wolly Doodle"
    Junior Class
11. The last will.....Senior Class
12. Piano duet "Aus der Ouverture zu".....Alice Hu, Beatrice Lee
13. Dramatization "History of Baldwin School"...Junior Class
14. Planting the Tree.....Senior Class
15. Competitive games
    On the Tennis Court

The introduction of "The Will" was an innovation and provoked much laughter. The dramatization of the history of the school was a delightful, original play introducing all the foreign teachers who had been a part of the school for several years. The Juniors donned the familiar foreign costumes and were greeted with great applause by the guests. They showed marked ability in impersonating the mannerisms of the foreign teachers who sat before them and enjoyed the fun to the extreme.

One of the graduates, Miss Hu will assist in the Day School kindergarten of Nanchang while Miss Lee who later expects to study Medicine will give talks on hygiene in the Day schools and do city Evangelistic work in the homes.

Thus closed commencement week at Baldwin—the school with a home-like atmosphere, the school of happy faces and as one of China's foremost leaders said when leaving, "one of the few bright spots in China."

RED CROSS DECIDES TO AID BOTH SIDES

Wounded or Sick Whether Loyal Or Disloyal Are To Be Succored

With reference to the disturbances in the south-western provinces and owing to the fact that the Geneva Convention makes no provision for the relief work during internal disturbances, the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of China at Shanghai has lately passed new regulations in order that it may follow the same method that it adopted in 1911 and 1913 with chief concern to care for the wounded and sick loyal or disloyal to the Central Government as they may be.

The new regulations are:

(1) Branch Societies must act independently subject to the instructions of the local military and civil authorities and no relief corps is allowed to proceed to the fighting zone, so as to avoid any misapprehensions.

(2) No organisations or individuals are allowed to use the emblem of Red Cross and the Branch Societies are strictly prohibited from using the Red Cross insignia for any purpose other than for the relief work.

(3) Branch Societies must bear in mind the word "Benevolence" as their chief aim in caring for the wounded and sick and shall make no difference whether the patients are loyal or disloyal to the Central Government.

(4) Branch Societies are strictly prohibited from interfering in civil, political or military affairs.

Obituary

Sir Chas. Rivers Wilson

Reuter's Service

London, February 9.—The death is announced of Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, G.C.M.G., President of the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway and Finance Minister to Egypt in 1877-79.

LYCEUM THEATER

The announcement that Tom Melbourne is to appear with his augmented company at the Lyceum Theater tonight presages a big house. The comedian's popularity has been thoroughly established in Shanghai, and with a bigger stage and a bigger auditorium, and considering that one of the Funds fostered by the Overseas Club is to be the principal beneficiary it may be taken for granted that his farewell performance will receive most hearty patronage.

Wants U.S. To Buy Lower California

Washington, February 1.—Congressman F. A. Britten of Illinois introduced a resolution in the house of representatives yesterday afternoon giving President Wilson full power to negotiate with the Mexican government for the purchase of the territory of Lower California by the United States

The purchase of Lower California is sought so as to give the United States a portion of the Gulf of California and to secure American control of the mouth of the Colorado river.

A similar proposal made sometime ago was that the United States agree to waive the property and indemnify claims which Americans have against Mexico in exchange for the cession of the territory desired.

GIFT OF $200,000 FOR BELGIAN POOR

Part of Rockefeller Foundation Donation to be Used In Northern France

New York, January 3.—The Commission for Relief in Belgium, whose offices are at 71 Broadway, announced yesterday that the Rockefeller Foundation had donated $200,000 as a New Year's gift for the purchase of shoes and clothing for destitute persons in England and Northern France. This is thought to be the laregst single contribution from an independent individual or institution for the relief of sufferers from the war. It is, however, only one of a number of large appropriations for Belgian relief made by the Foundation.

The $200,000 will be disbursed by the New York Committee of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, which is now being organized by Samuel W. Fairchild, its Chairman. Shoes and clothing manufactured in this country will be purchased and sent abroad in the ships that leave this port weekly bearing the supplies contributed by and through the commission.

The contribution of the Rockefeller Foundation is a part of its systematized plan to relieve suffering in Belgium which was undertaken in October, 1914. At that time the Foundation opened offices for the relief work at 8—10 Bridge Street and within the next three months sent four ships loaded with supplies to Belgium. These supplies were made up and distributed according to advices to the Foundation from agents stationed by it in the war-stricken zone.

ENTENTE FINANCIAL UNITY

The relations between Japan and the Entente powers are becoming more intimate than ever; not only has an agreement of no separate peace been concluded, but a financial convention is under discussion. It is not improbable that such a convention will be concluded in the near future.—*Eastern News Agency.*

KNOWLES SCALES
FOR GODOWN & HOUSEHOLD USE

NONE BETTER IN THE MARKET AT ANY PRICE

ALL SIZES KEPT IN STOCK

TEL. 322.

MARKT & Co., LTD
89-91, Rue Montauban

RIGHT AWAY FOR HEALTH

thanks to the

SOAP AND SAFEGUARD

LIFEBUOY SOAP

Lifebuoy Soap is Mother's friend—the Children's safeguard. It adds real pleasure to the Bath and Toilet, and to Home Cleaning—it provides positive protection against the germs and microbes of disease.

Give Lifebuoy Soap a trial to-day for the sake of your health—for the sake of your home—for the sake of your children. Be sure they use it. Lifebuoy Soap has been proved to be a powerful disinfectant and exterminator of germs and microbes of disease.

MORE THAN SOAP YET COSTS NO MORE

LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA) LIMITED, 4, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

YOUR SIGHT! YOUR SIGHT!! YOUR SIGHT!!!

DO you fully realize that your sight is one of your most important assets? By all means preserve it and the best way to do it is by getting a suitable pair of glasses. We can supply them to your satisfaction in every respect. If your sight is good then you need to protect your eyes from the burning sun, and we can give you a fine pair of sun-glasses at a very moderate price.

驗眼配鏡

THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.

The Go-ahead Optical House.

69, Nanking Road Telephone No. 1342

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Of all forms of diet suitable for hot countries, Horlick's Malted Milk finds great favour. It fulfils two most important conditions:—

(1) It supplies Nature's food—Barley, Wheat, Milk, in the most scientific and concentrated form.

(2) It simplifies the milk question—being the ideal Food-Drink—made in a moment by adding water.

Of all Chemists and Stores in 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6, and 11/- (in England).

In Candies,
Demand the Best

Get Sullivan's

Sullivan's Fine Candies
No. 11, Nanking Road.

THE CHINA PRESS
Is printed on paper bought from
"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
Succrs. to OLOF WIJK & Co."
No. 6, Kiangse Road

NORTH CHINA
DAILY MAIL.
(Published in Tientsin and Peking Every Evening)
NORTH CHINA'S LEADING EVENING PAPER

¶ FIRMS WITH AGENCIES IN TIENTSIN & PEKING SHOULD SEE THAT THEY INCLUDE THE N. C. DAILY MAIL SERVICE OF ADVERTISING. THE N. C. DAILY MAIL IS READ BY THE BEST CLASSES IN THE NORTH.

NORTH CHINA IS A BIG FIELD
—: ASK FOR RATES :—

SPECIMEN COPIES MAY BE SEEN AT THE OFFICES OF
THE CHINA PRESS

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA NATIONAL PRESS INCORPORATED

HOME OFFICE, Ford Building, Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.

Address all Communications to THE CHINA PRESS

Publication Office Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
Editorial Offices.. Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
New York Office.....World Building
Washington Bureau Metropolitan Bank Building
Peking Bureau....Russo-Asiatic Bank Building
Berlin Office.....10 Friedrichstrasse
Tokyo Bureau.....Japan Advertiser Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year...Mex.$20.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY four Months 7.50
SUNDAY, per Year 7.00

Mailed to Outports, 50 cents per month, or Mex. $6.00 per year extra.

Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage will be added.

Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy: Sunday 20 cents per copy.

Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission with "special marks" privileges in China.

Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S. Postal Department, Washington, D. C.

Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.

Telephone—1432 Business Office.
1413 Editorial Department.

Telegraph Address—NATPRESS SHANGHAI.

THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

The barometer is rising in the north and the winter monsoon will start again along the whole coast. Fine weather.

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 12, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Lincoln's Birthday

(Abraham Lincoln was born February 12, 1809)

By Arthur Brisbane

THE world in its rush stops for a moment to honor Lincoln.

This earth has seen many great men, fortunately, and this nation has had many. It would be sad if it were not so.

But the greatest with whom any man LIVING has spoken is Abraham Lincoln.

Men good and powerful that have died and gone back into the earth are THE SOIL from which strong men and good thoughts spring.

When you walk in a great forest, every tree that towers above you has its roots in the mold formed by trees dead and decayed.

And as you walk among the great men of history, every one of them has the roots of his thought, purpose and ambition in the ashes of men dead before him.

Great men that are to come, in this and other countries, will find their strength and inspiration in such men as Lincoln dead and gone.

America especially finds its inspiration, hope and deepest affection in this splendid character, this simple man who came at the right moment to save the nation and renew the national life.

The beauty of Lincoln's character is in his simplicity, his goodness, his modesty and gentleness.

He was a great GOOD MAN.

What Lincoln was, any man may be who starts with a good body, a good mind, humility and with the thought uppermost of Lincoln's, "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness for the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on."

Lincoln did not know what he would do, or how he would do it.

But he was simple, studious, earnest, modest and determined.

He had courage in his modesty, and method in his determination.

He would have been content to remain the simple man of the country. He would have been content to receive the appointive office which he solicited and could not get.

He would have been supremely happy could he have lived to enjoy the gratitude of the nation that he reunited.

But there is no doubt that he was content humbly and quietly to meet death when it came, and to pay with his life for the high privilege of saving a nation and setting an example to a dozen generations.

"Malice toward none, charity for all, FIRMNESS FOR THE RIGHT," those were Lincoln's mental characteristics, and any man may have them, who from day to day will study his problem, study his fellow men, and do what he thinks is right as the opportunity and the need arise.

You all know Lincoln's history, but each year it should be told in a few words.

He was born in a cottage that had no wooden floor, no glass window. He played on the dirt floor of that little cabin as a child. His mother died before he had known her. His step-mother providentially, like thousands of other step-mothers, cared for this boy as though he had been her own.

She helped him as he painfully learned to read.

She encouraged him as he did his little sums and wrote his few badly written words, by the light of a wood fire, on a shingle—planing off the shingle when he wanted to write more.

She encouraged him to walk ten miles and more to get one book.

He grew up a worker with his hands and a thinker.

He was one of the first to realize that women should be the equals of men. Unlike some other white men, he was at least willing to do for WHITE WOMEN what he was destined to do for BLACK MEN.

He had no great confidence in his own judgment, no egotism. He never said and never believed that negroes were the equals of white men. BUT HE BELIEVED THAT THEY WERE ENTITLED TO JUSTICE AND THAT THEY SHOULD NOT BE MADE SLAVES.

He was abused as every great man has been abused. When he went to New York to speak, he was even accused of bringing with him a black woman in a shameful relationship. He replied quietly that he would neither degrade a black woman nor make her his slave. He would let her alone.

Lincoln had no plan except to think honestly, to speak courageously and plainly, to do his duty as his duty came.

He worked under the vilest and most shameful attacks. And often the best men in the country were those that attacked him. They did not realize what he was, or what load he carried.

At last, the victory was his. He had lived through the dreadful strain.

And then, this man, who had lived so simply, talked and acted so bravely and so modestly, was murdered by a maniac.

The world admires him because of the work that he did, and because of what he was.

He was only what thousands and millions of other Americans have been and will be. He was an honest, sincere, simple man. His opportunity came when the whole nation needed courage, honesty and sincerity.

Fortunately for this nation, there are thousands like him in the humble homes of this country, and other thousands in other countries throughout the world.

This is a great nation, worthy of such a man as Lincoln, because it possesses and always will possess, and at the right time produce THE LINCOLN FOR THE RIGHT MOMENT.

Malice TOWARD NONE; CHARITY FOR ALL.

Those are the words of Lincoln, greater than any victory on the battlefield, or any political victory.

Practise that teaching, and the spirit of Lincoln is with you.

Travelettes

Guayaquil

GUAYAQUIL is as blazing hot as if the equator ran up the main street. Its people look like brown children of the sun.

Life reduces itself to a simple proposition in Guayaquil. You will have your hammock, your straw hat, your fan and, as a matter of course, you will have your fever. It may be one kind or another, but if you stay long enough you cannot escape it, for it is always here.

Your habitation will be a structure of split bamboo as frail looking as a house of cards. Sometimes it will shake like a reed swaying in the wind, but you will know that it is only another earthquake and fell as little disturbed as when your house in the north trembles from the vibrations of thunder.

When you tire of swinging in your hammock, or of drinking lemonade at the tables on the awning-covered sidewalks, you will go for a ride in the mule cars. They will swing you around the same little circuit, but you will go because there is nothing else to do, and because everybody else is doing the same.

There are many things in Guayaquil which seem unequal. When you go to the market you will find that a rooster costs more than a parrot. The beggar who pleads with you for a few pennies may have on a straw hat that would sell in the States for more money than the suit of clothes you are wearing. When you enter a cafe for a drink you will find that good water is more expensive than whisky.

Ecuador is a great cocoa producing country, and Guayaquil is the center of the industry. In the business district all talk centers upon this important staple of commerce. The buyers stand about in groups, whittling beans with pocket knives, and chewing them like so many children eating candy. Everyone seems to be an authority on the subject. It is said that even the dogs and cats in the offices become so well acquainted with the various grades that they scorn even to sleep upon a sack of cheap quality.

TRAIN YOUR WEATHER EYE

II.—Your Friend the West Wind

By Frederic J. Haskin

IF you are going camping or motoring in America wait for a good west wind. If you are about to embark upon a momentous undertaking, pick out a day when the wind is blowing freshly from the West, for that wind is one of your best friends. It brings clear weather and cool air laden with ozone. It lifts your spirits, stimulates your energy, fills you with "pep."

The importance of the west wind is due to the fact that it is a messenger of that form of weather activity known to scientists as the anti-cyclone. This anti-cyclone is a great pyramid of cold air which spreads out across the country like a pancake on a hot griddle, bringing coolness, clearness and dryness wherever it goes. It is responsible for the clear cold spells in winter and for the best of our summer weather.

In this country the anti-cyclones almost invariably form either in the north-western states or in Canada. Hence the reputation of Medicine Hat, Alberta, as the place where the cold weather originates.

Starting, then, in Montana or Canada, the anti-cyclone moves across the country eastward or south-eastward, spreading cold, dry air in every direction, bringing the wealth of ozone from the upper atmosphere down to the air we breathe, and drying up clouds and mists. The west wind, therefore, is a sure sign that the anti-cyclone is coming.

Whenever the wind shifts noticeably from any other quarter to the west, you may be almost sure that you are going to have from two to seven days of fine, clear weather. If the wind slowly shifts from the west to the north-west, you may know that the anti-cyclone is passing north of you; for the cold air circulating about its center in the same manner as the hands of a clock, will turn the wind in that direction. In that case you may look for a spell of cold or cool and clear weather which will last until the anti-cyclone has passed, as indicated by another shift of the wind.

In the same way if the wind gradually shifts more and more south of west, you may know that the anti-cyclone is passing south of you, where it will not have so much effect, and you cannot be so sure of clear weather.

So the anti-cyclone is your real friend in the matter of weather, and the west wind is its most reliable precursor; but there are a good many other reliable indications as to whether is will be clear tomorrow. Clouds are one of these. Although anti-cyclone weather should be clear, it is not generally altogether cloudless. The characteristic clear weather clouds of summer are the little billowy masses of cumulus that look like the beaten white of an egg, though they may be a bit smudgy on the under side. These are harmless little clouds and do not promise rain. They indicate that moist air has risen until it reached a stratum cold enough to condense it, whereupon it descends to a warm level and is dissipated again before it gathers enough force to form a storm or even a shower.

In winter, fewer clouds form during anti-cyclone weather, and they are the flattened wisps called stratus.

Occasionally during the summer the cumulus clouds will cause a light shower, which is a precursor of more fair weather. In winter the same phenomenon takes the form of a flurry of snow. This flurry is never the beginning of a storm, but is the sure fore-runner of clear, cold weather. Both the shower and the flurry are due to the fact that the approaching cold air of the anti-cyclone reaches the upper levels first, condensing and precipitating the vapor.

In general, if the weather is to continue fair, clouds should grow fewer rather than more numerous. They should break up into smaller pieces rather than combine, and the higher they ride the better the chances for a clear day tomorrow. Also, look for brilliant blue sky behind them. A bright blue sky, with many white clouds, promises better than a milky sky with only a few.

There is one other indication in the sky that you can pretty confidently rely upon. That is its color at sunset and sunrise. Unless you are a milkman or have the habit of staying out very late, you probably seldom see the sun rise, but there is nothing to prevent you from observing the sunset. Now, if that sunset is red and all other signs are favorable, you may be pretty sure of a clear day to follow. But if the sun rises in a red sky, it is an almost equally certain precursor of storm.

The reason for this is that the sky looks red when there is a good deal of moisture in suspension which has not been condensed, hovering in the form of invisible droplets instead of falling as rain or dew. These droplets in the atmosphere act on the sunlight like glass prisms, breaking it up into the primary colors, with red predominating. Hence the red sky.

It would seem that a red sunset should indicate a coming storm, since the redness is due to the presence of moisture in the air. But this is not the case, because the cool of the evening—sunset time—is the moment most favorable for the condensation of atmospheric moisture. If there were any large quantity of water in the air, it would gather at sunset into a gray mist, or even fall as rain. A red sunset shows that there is just enough moisture in the air to break up the sun-rays, and no more.

On the other hand, a red sunrise is a precursor of storm. In an ordinary cool night, all the atmospheric moisture should leave the air as dew or frost, and leave a dry air in the morning. If the air is still wet enough to turn the sun-rays red, it shows that a layer of moist air above the earth has held down the day's heat. This heat keeps the frost and dew from forming, and high moist stratum will probably come down as a rain or snow-storm.

These are the most reliable indications of the amateur weather prophet, and they are very easily mastered. If the sunset is deep golden red, a fresh, buoyant wind is blowing out of the west, and little scattered clouds are riding high and far apart, you may be almost sure of a clear day tomorrow.

It is true, you cannot hope to guess right every time, for even the United States Weather Bureau only foretells correctly avout 85 per cent of the time. Neither can you hope to foretell as far ahead as the Weather Bureau, with its exact barometers and with its reports from three hundred different parts of the world. But the Weather Bureau cannot prophesy for every little town and hamlet in the United States, except in a very general sort of way. Furthermore, if you are fond of outdoor life in any form, there are sure to be times when no weather report is available. By studying sky and cloud and wind, you can foretell at least ten or twelve hours in advance what the weather is going to do.

Even a half day forecast may be of great value to anyone, and furthermore, studying the weather may be a source of great personal satisfaction, for it is well to become acquainted with the sky. It is a thing of ever-changing beauty, as well as an index of the weather.

The Searchlight

latest news from the fields of SCIENCE EDUCATION and INVENTION

An Ideal Depot

THE newly completed railroad station of Kansas City, built at a cost of $5,000,000, is one of the largest in the world, and includes the latest ideals in eliminating the confusion consequent upon heavy traffic. An average of 260 trains a day, carrying nearly 30,000 passengers, use this station. Over five hundred tons of mail matter pass through it daily, and more than 7,000 pieces of baggage are handled. Out-going passengers go into the main waiting room, which is 165 feet wide and 400 feet long. It is built out over the track which is parallel to it. Individual stairways reach down from this room to the track designated.

Incoming passengers are lifted by elevators to one of the two great midways, or corridors, leading to the grand lobby. The corridors are located on either side of the waiting room and are parallel to it. The lobby is the only place where outgoing and incoming passengers meet. It is 230 feet long, 100 feet wide and 90 feet high and a special ventilating system keeps the atmosphere fresh and wholesome at all times.

The ticket office located in the lobby is a huge bronze structure having 24 windows. It projects 48 feet out into the lobby. Around the lobby walls are arranged dining and lunch rooms, information bureaux and other adjuncts to the traveler's convenience.

France as Model for America

By Louis Cuvillier

(Former Chairman of Committee on Military Affairs, New York Legislature, in the New York Times).

Permit me to reply to the letter of W. F. Whicher published in your paper. Does Mr. Whicher know the value of citizenship or the personal liberty under a republican form of government when he states the life of a soldier in the United States "offers very little to its followers beyond the satisfaction of a vague patriotism. No wonder, then, that it attracts some 'riff-raff,' or that the militarists feel obliged to urge conscription as a substitute for patriotic volunteerings. It would have to be a 'down-and-outer' who would choose to enter a profession involving so little initiative, so much enforced idleness"?

Mr. Whicher speaks for himself, and many like him, of his vague patriotism, that requires the Government to enforce conscription of its so-called citizens; to fight for the preservation of the vague patriot's personal liberty and of his children's and children's children's future liberty and freedom under a free Government. England today is suffering from vague patriotism of its citizens, that will compel conscription of its citizens to preserve the liberty and Government of its super-ardent patriots.

Not so with republican France, whose form of government is as free as our own, and in time of peace her arts, industry, science, and commerce are greater than ours in proportion to population. She requires all of her male citizens to enlist as soldiers for a period of time, so as to be proficient as fighting soldiers in time of war. Such enlistment of its citizens in time of peace has not interfered with the growth and industry of France. When war was declared against France she was prepared, and Germany admits she has only one army to fight that is equal to her own in military science and efficiency, and that is the army of France. Why not follow the example of France in this respect?

Our people have always been willing to take up arms in the defense of the country whenever called upon to do so. It has been found, however, in past wars, that when the first excitement was over and there was time for the serious consideration of the disasters of war, our people have hesitated, and drafts and conscription soon became necessary. This was true in the war of the Revolution, in the war of 1812, and in the civil war. If the Spanish-American war had continued for two years we would have had to conscript our citizens to fight for the preservation of our country. It may be safe to say that patriotism can be relied upon to begin a war, but history has shown that it could not be relied upon to successfully carry on a war of any magnitude.

A country is wrong which expects totally unfitted and unprepared men to engage in war service in its defense. Our eyes are opened. President Wilson and Congress are alive to the situation. I trust before another six months we will have on the statute books a law proposed by Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, for compulsory military instruction in the public schools of the United States, such as I proposed in the Legislature of 1912.

Philippine Government Employing Chickens

Chickens—not the music-hall kind, but good old, ordinary, everyday barnyard fowls—are likely to solve the locust problem of the Philippines, according to some expert information received from the outside by the department of the interior, says a Manila paper. Some authority on the locust problem (the officials of Mr. Denison's department refuse to divulge his name) writes that if the Philippines want to get rid of their locusts it would be a good thing to push chicken culture in cultivated regions, and so well has the idea taken hold that the Department is now considering putting the scheme up to the Bureau of Agriculture. The worthy locust expert, whoever he may be, submits that the chicken is a very lively bird, and a good active fowl will sail into a swarm of locusts and eat so many that it will be unable to navigate. The Department of the Interior is inclined to look with favor on the idea, and thinks that, along with the chickens, a few thousand turkeys scattered here and there over the archipelago would help out. There are a large number of birds unknown in the Philippines which have great reputations in other lands as locust killers and these may be introduced into the Islands. The Department works on the theory that every locust killed means that hundreds of little locusts will never see the light of day, and that a speeding up in chicken culture would go a long way toward checking the pest in cultivated regions.

As Seen In London And Berlin

American Correspondents Sum Up New Year Impressions—London Talks War, Berlin Talks Peace

The London and Berlin correspondents of the United Press of America have written for American readers their impressions of the war situation as seen in the respective capitals to which they are accredited. Their views naturally reflect the atmosphere in which they live. It is curious to observe, however, that the letters reflect a phenomenon which almost every neutral observer has commented on lately, namely, that while Britain talks of war, Berlin talks of peace.

Berlin

(By Carl W. Ackerman, United Press Staff Correspondent)

Berlin, December 31.—As the 1915 twelvemonth draws to a close the German campaign spreads to more foreign lands: to Turkey and Egypt. Many enormous battles and campaigns in 1915 have decided the war in certain war theaters.

In the Russian campaign the Russian army was pushed into Russia. Servia has been entirely submerged. Belgium is occupied. Eight of France's richest provinces, with nearly three million people, are under German control.

Germany has lost most of her colonies and her overseas commerce. But between the Central Powers and the Allies there has been no decisive battle, no deciding campaign.

Both sides await with equal confidence and determination this contest. Whether it will be fought or avoided, no-one knows. Events will decide. The fate of Belgium depends upon the outcome. If the war is a draw, Belgium's future will depend upon the peace terms.

Peace today depends upon the solution of the Belgian Question. Until England and Germany come to an understanding on Belgium's future the war will continue. These statements have been made so often that the United Press asked the censor to pass this article to tell the outside world what everyone here talks about.

During the last few weeks two things became evident. England declared that she will not make peace until Belgium is evacuated. Germany is determined that Belgium will not be given up until Germany is assured that it will not be a political or military ally of Great Britain's.

For several weeks, I have asked high officials what Germany is going to do with Belgium. The answer has been not even the Kaiser knows. This undoubtedly is true. Much seems to depend upon the future progress of the war.

In Germany there are two parties with regard to Belgium. One wishes to keep Belgium. The other wants to give it up. The line is not distinctly drawn. Many think Germany could keep Antwerp and the forts of Namur and Liege, or that Germany should have the right to garrison those fortresses. Others believe Germany should keep Antwerp as an outlet to the channel for Germany. Others wish Germany to keep all of Belgium, but this is considered a minority.

There is a general feeling that Belgium should never be permitted to return to the position she held before the war. It is felt that Belgium was not neutral because of the documents found in Brussels showing informal discussions of conventions between Belgium and England about landing British troops in Belgium in case of a violation of its neutrality by Germany, which Germany considers, in effect, treaties. The universal opinion seems to be that Germany will not give up Belgium while there is a probability of a renewal of these conventions. The fear exists that England may in the future use Belgium to defeat Germany.

Germany considers that she holds within her hands the terms of peace and that she has won the war—so far as the war and 1915 are concerned. It is asserted, however, that through English control of news channels, what are considered victories here reach the world as defeats. Or, if not as defeats, as indications that Germany is weakening. This breeds concern in Germany that when it comes to peace making time the Allies will cause any peace terms to be interpreted as German defeats, especially if Germany shows a willingness to evacuate Belgium. It is said here that the Allies will declare that Germany is defeated of she would never give up Belgium. Many Germans want to keep Belgium because they think it will be the best evidence that Germany has won the war.

Many things are interpreted as evidence that Germany intends or does not intend to keep Belgium. One is that Germany never would have spent the millions of Marks for bridges, new railroads, public buildings and other improvements if she wasn't going to keep Belgium. A large government printing establishment has been erected in Brussels. A wealthy German count, reported to be a friend of the Kaiser's, has erected a large newspaper office there.

On the other hand it is declared Germany could not keep Belgium without giving the people representation in the Reichstag and one official said that would be impossible because "we could never have so many French speaking members of our parliament." Alsace and Lorraine are not considered similar. Less than one seventh of that territory is inhabited by people of French origin. In Belgium there are practically no Germans.

The whole of Germany therefore, looks to the Kaiser to decide what Germany's final position shall be with regard to Belgium. The constitution provides that the Kaiser shall make the terms of peace. When the Kaiser does decide his lead will be followed.

London

(By E. L. Keen, United Press Staff Correspondent)

London, December 30.—If John Bull could see himself as others see him he might mend his ways. But being constitutionally unable to apply the reverse English to his eyesight he gives his friends, neighbors and enemies an erroneous notion of his disposition.

Americans recently arrived in England have been astonished to find that this country is not in a state of utter despondency and demoralization. The visitor soon becomes convinced that the stories he has heard and read of internal turmoil, dissension and lack of interest in the successful prosecution of the war have been chiefly made in Germany. He quickly learns that although there has been much grumbling about the management of the war in the last year, a certain amount of industrial unrest and a negligible pro-peace sentiment, the great mass of Britishers is more determined today than when the war started, to defeat Germany thoroughly.

John has himself to blame for the unfavorable opinion of him that apparently has been growing in the neutral world in the last few months. "What's the matter with England, anyhow?" constantly comes the query from his friends in America. Kipling says it's a "certain God given lack of imagination which saves us from being over concerned at the effect of our appearances on others."

(Continued on Page 7)

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coal Coke

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai and C. Monbaron, Hankow.

Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

AFTER ALL - THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME IF YOU LIVE NEAR A MOVIN' PICTURE THEATRE!
QUICK - QUICK - UNCLE JOE JUST PHONED HE WAS COMING OVER - TREAT HIM NICELY SO HE'LL REMEMBER US IN HIS WILL
DON'T I FEEL BAD ENOUGH WITHOUT LOOKIN' AT HIM!
BY GOLLY! HE LOOKS LIKE ANCIENT HISTORY!
WELL - UNCIE! HOW ARE YOU
TOLERABLE!
JEST THINK - I WUZ NINETY EIGHT YEARS OLD LAST MARCH -
REALLY?
I'LL BET HE'S GONNA START TELLIN' US ABOUT THE CIVIL WAR!
!
?
WELL - UNCIE I HOPE YOU LIVE TO BE A HUNDRED!
GMCMANUS

LOUIS ROEDERER
CHAMPAGNE

Sole Agents for China

HIRSBRUNNER & Co.

1, NANKING ROAD

As Seen In London and Berlin

(Continued from Page 6)

Others call it modesty, others, stupidity.

The worst failure of the year—the loss of Bulgaria to the Allied cause—might have been prevented by a proper amount of judicious self-advertising applied at the right time where it would have done the most good. But John's dignity couldn't abide the press-agent methods as skilfully employed by Kaiser Wilhelm. Bulgaria frankly put herself up for the highest bidder and the safest guarantee. Germany having a field in the advertising line with no effective counter measures on the part of the Allies, the Bulgars naturally concluded that the Central Powers were the most likely to be able to deliver the goods.

The Englishman's fondness for grumbling, which he simply can't curb even in war time is another token of his indifference to outside opinion. It is the inalienable privilege of the British soldier to carry a grouch against his officers, as it is the right of the British civilian to denounce the government. But this characteristic doesn't detract one whit from the bravery of the one or the loyalty of the other. It would be a great mistake to regard the recent hot debates in Parliament, the outspoken and at times bitter criticisms of military miscalculations and diplomatic blunders as evidences of mutiny or even weariness of the struggle.

True, the Englishman has found plenty in the last year to which to apply his traditional prerogative. From the grumblers' point of view it has been a dismal chapter. The Dardanelles disaster, the Gallipoli fiasco, the failure of the Big Push on the Western front in the Spring and Fall, the German occupation of Poland, the obliteration of Servia and the British retreat in Mesopotamia, against which the accession of Italy to the Allied cause and her recent brilliant operations on the Isonzo front, the British conquest of German South-West Africa, the putting out of business of some 60 German submarines in the North Sea and adjacent waters, and the successful invasion of the Baltic by British submarines, make a comparatively meager offset, in the grumblers' opinion.

After all, Great Britain really owes a good deal to the Whimperers, as Premier Asquith in a moment of petulance recently labeled them. If it hadn't been for these Whimperers the country and the war would still be managed by the old one party cabinet. It was the grumblers who exposed the lack of high explosives and by persistent denunciation of those responsible brought about the creation of the Ministry of Munitions. It is these pestiferous naggers who are to be credited with the scotching of the German spy system in England through the wholesale internment of enemy aliens, the reduction of Germany's high explosive resources by making cotton absolute contraband, and the partial reformation of the censorship whereby at times the veil of secrecy has been lifted from the battlefront.

In fact, the experience of the last year generally has shown the croakers to have been more useful patriots than the croakers, although in some instances their energies undoubtedly have given a certain amount of aid and comfort to the enemy.

On the threshold of the New Year Britishers are extracting considerable satisfaction from the old Napoleonic maxim: "Wars are won, not by the occupation of territory, but by the smashing of armies." With the exception of the one in Servia, the armies of the Allies are intact. On the Western front Germany has not gained a foot in the last year; on the Eastern front she has acquired considerable geography, but she hasn't smashed the Russian army. Meantime she has extended her lines to the Balkans, weakening them correspondingly in West and East. Military experts estimate that she has been losing men, killed and seriously wounded, at the rate of 200,000 a month, and they figure that even with the boys of the classes maturing in 1916 and 1917, the only human resources she has yet to draw upon, she will be unable to stand the strain much longer than another year. England and Russia alone in the meantime, will be able to put nearly 10,000,000 additional men in the field.

In the matter of munitions the Allies at last have the ascendancy. Thanks to the marvelous work of Lloyd George in organizing the war industries of the country, and the effective co-operation of Japan, not to mention the vast and steady stream of supplies from America, the Allies now are prepared to throw two shells to the enemy's one, and the proportion is gradually increasing.

As for money, Germany is manifestly approaching the end of her tether, whereas the resources of the British Empire, the real reserves of the Allies, have barely been tapped.

So, if the winning of this war is to depend upon men, munitions, and money, Great Britain and her Allies feel that they have small reason to view the outlook pessimistically.

REASONS FOR INSTALLING GAS

(1) The **Best Light** for the **Least** cost.
(2) The **Most Efficient** form of cooking, grilling, boiling and washing.
(3) The **Most Convenient** method of warming halls, bathrooms, bedrooms, etc.
(4) Is able to produce steaming **Hot Water** from a geyser **Instantaneously.**
(5) Applicable to **All Kinds** of apparatus such as smoothing irons, coopers, glue pots, combustion furnaces, crucibles, sterilizing ovens, brazing, soldering, japanning, etc.
(6) The **Cheapest** way to obtain power for driving all kinds of machinery, no boiler, chimney, coal or dirt.

For particulars apply to
SHANGHAI GAS Co., LTD.
Engineer's Office, 5, Thibet Road.
Showroom, 29, Nanking Road.

Dick's Original Balata Belting

Superior to any other belting in the market.

Stocked in sizes from 1¼-in. 3 ply to 18-in. 6 ply.

Quotations on application.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
4-5, Yuen-ming-yuen Road. Telephone 2828

Sole Representatives for:
R. & J. DICK, Ltd., Glasgow

TELEPHONE 3063
Catleya
Floral Artists
NANKING ROAD

Specialities for Dinner Parties House Decorations Weddings and Funerals

The Paint with the largest Sale in China
"Cygnite" White ready for use

Specially manufactured for the Far Eastern Climate.
"Cygnite" will last where White Zinc, White Lead and other Paints fail, will neither powder off nor assume a glassy condition.
Specified by all the leading Architects.
Large stocks kept at Branch House of Actual Manufacturers.

WHC Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.
SHANGHAI

Dr. John Goddard
Optician

Refracting and Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.
86, Nanking Road

SAFETY FIRST
The Imperative Law of Life

Nowhere should it be enforced with greater zeal than by distributors of food. It is the Dealer's protection as much as safety to Consumers. That is the law rigidly observed by Borden's Condensed Milk Company in the manufacture and sale of the world-wide known GAIL BORDEN EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK, bearing Medals for Purity and Safety from all Nations, and backed by Forty-eight Years' test and endorsement by consumers.

Gail Borden EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK THE ORIGINAL

It is an Ideal Milk for infants and children because Safety First is the law of Production. It is this that makes it Safety First for Grocers. It is an insurance of a Perfect Food, the most important article in the dietary of the world, for young and old. Can be recommended for all Household Purposes where Milk is required.

Keep on the Line of Safety
BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.
"Leaders of Quality"
Connell Bros. Co., Distributors

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT
Obtainable Everywhere
Sustains your Strength—Aids Appetite and Digestion

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 11, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.50
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash .....per tael	1925
Sovereigns:	
buying rate @ 2-7⅝ Tls.	7.59
Exch. @ 72.7—Mex. $	10.44
Peking Bar	387
Native Interest	—

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	27d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	28.08
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T....$	4.76⅝
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-7⅝
London	Demand	2-7 11/16
India	T.T.	195¾
Paris	T.T.	366½
Paris	Demand	367
Hamburg	T.T.	—
Hamburg	Demand	—
New York	T.T.	62⅛
New York	Demand	62⅜
Hongkong	T.T.	74¼
Japan	T.T.	79⅝
Batavia	T.T.	147

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	2-8⅝
London	4 m-s. Docy.	2-8¾
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	2-8 11/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	2-9⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	385
Hamburg	4 m-s.	—
New York	4 m-s.	66

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR FEBRUARY

£1-	hk. Tls.	6.80
Hk. Tls. 1—	Francs	4.09
,, ,, 1—	Marks	3.07
Gold $ 1—	Hk. Tls.	1.43
Hk. Tls. 1—	Yen	.39
,, ,, 1—	Rupees	2.21
,, ,, 1—	Roubles	2.85
,, ,, 1—	Mex. $	1.50

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, Exchange Quotations

On Germany—		
Tel. Transfers	270½	nom.
Demand	271	,,
Bank Drafts, 4 m-s.	272½	,,
Credits, 4 m-s.	—	
Docy. Bills, 4 m-s.	316½	
Docy. Bills, 6 m-s.	320½	

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange Bank of China (Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.4875
Chinese Dollars, 72.35
On Peking, Demand, 105 11/16
On Tientsin, Demand, 105⅜
On Newchwang, Demand, 80⅝
On Hankow, Demand, 103⅝
On Chungking, Demand, 108½
On Nanchang, Demand, 72⅞
On Foochow, Demand, 96 1/16
On Amoy, Demand, 71⅝
On Swatow, Demand, 97⅝
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 63
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72¼
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 87½
February 11, 1916.

Some Japanese Ships Still Use Suez Route

Other Owners Not Following Example Set By The N. Y. K. Line

In spite of the apparent danger of submarine attack in the Mediterranean which has recently caused the N.Y.K.'s European liners to take the Cape route, it is reported that other Japanese vessels owned by other companies or individuals are still following the Mediterranean route, says the Japan Advertiser. For example the following ships of the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha are engaged in ocean traffic and, when bound to Europe, are passing through the Suez Canal.

Buyo Maru (2,898 tons), Bushu Maru (2,656 tons), Asahi Maru (2,820 tons), Itsukushima Maru (3850 tons), Daisha Unkai Maru (3,020 tons), and Taiyetsu Maru (3,177 tons).

Of these, the first two are chartered by the British Government and the Asahi Maru by the French Government. The Itsukushima Maru is chartered by the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha and, toge her with the three last mentioned, sails at the company's own risk. Besides the Daisan Kisakata Maru is now sailing for Marseilles to England via Gibraltar, having left Port Said on the 13th instant. The Taiyetsu Maru is now bound from Colombo to Aden for Europe via Suez.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
162 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, February 11, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
H. and S. Banks $820.00
Langkats Tls. 38.50
Philippines Tls. 2.75
Anglo Javas Tls. 17.15
Bukits Tls. 7.50
Butes Tls. 2.10
Chempedaks Tls. 18.50
Chengs Tls. 5.25
Consolidated Tls. 5.65
Consolidated Tls. 5.50
Dominions Tls. 19.00
Java Consolidated Tls. 26.50
Kamuntings Tls. 13.00
Kapalas Tls. 1.60
Kota Bahroes Tls. 16.00
Padangs Tls. 19.25
Permatas Tls. 7.50
Samagagas Tls. 1.50
Semambus X.D. Tls. 2.45
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.77½
Sua Manggis Tls. 9.00
Taipings Tls. 3.70
Tebongs Tls. 37.00
Ziangbes Tls. 9.75

Direct Business Reported
Trams "B" Tls. 94.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 17.25 February
Bukits Tls. 7.50
Consolidated Tls. 5.65
Kroewoeks Tls. 25.50
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.77½
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 2.95
Sua Manggis Tls. 9.00
Ziangbes Tls. 9.95

Sharebrokers Association Transactions

Shanghai, February 11, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Semambus Tls. 2.40 cash
Klebangs Tls. 1.75 cash
Klebangs Tls. 1.77½ cash
Klebangs Tls. 1.80 cash
Permatas Tls. 7.40 cash
Langkats Tls. 38.50 cash
Langkats Tls. 38.75 cash
Langkats Tls. 38.00 cash
Java C'dateds Tls. 26.50 cash
Taipings Tls. 3.80 March
Karans Tls. 18.50 cash
Trams Tls. 94.00 cash
Chemors Tls. 2.70 cash
Chemors Tls. 2.72½ cash
Batu Anams Tls. 2.60 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 17.00 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 17.10 cash
Chengs Tls. 5.50 February
Consolidateds Tls. 5.60 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 17.55 March
Philippines Tls. 2.85 cash
Semambus Tls. 2.45 cash
Butes Tls. 2.10 cash
Kroewoeks Tls. 25.25 cash
Dominions Tls. 18.75 cash
Dominions Tls. 19.00 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 10.50 March
Bukits Tls. 7.50 cash
Kamuntings Tls. 13.00 cash
Permatas Tls. 7.50 cash
I'national (Pref.) Tls. 76.00 cash

Direct
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.00 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 17.00 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 17.25 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 17.50 March
Taipings Tls. 3.75 cash
Chemors Tls. 2.70 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 9.90 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 10.00 cash
Kotas Tls. 16.00 cash
Chengs Tls. 2.90 March
Taipings Tls. 3.90 March
Gulas Tls. 13.00 cash
Chempedaks Tls. 18.50 cash
Dominions Tls. 19.00 cash
Chemors Tls. 1.75 cash

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than

10½ Millions of Taels

to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over

31½ Millions of Taels

Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than

9½ Millions of Taels

Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.

Head Office—SHANGHAI
Branch offices throughout Asia

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Cotton Market Report

Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld writes as follows in his weekly market report:

China Cotton.—The opening of the Cotton market after the Chinese New Year Holidays has not witnessed any business of consequence, though prices quoted are somewhat higher than closing rates. The only topic of interest amongst the Chinese Cotton dealers is the future possibilities, and the general feeling seems to be that prices will keep steady without much excitement one way or the other. Buyers are conspicuous by their absence, as most spinners are reported to be carrying sufficient stock for temporary requirements. The situation therefore continues to hinge on future developments, and my opinion is that unless any material improvement takes place in our Yarn market, Cotton will remain more or less steady. Under the circumstances I am not prepared to advice heavy commitments on either side of the market, and conservatism must be the keynote to all future operations. Tone of the market is steady.

Liverpool:—

Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Brown	11.30
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal.	6.00
Price of Mid-Americans....	7.98
Price of Mid-Americans last reported	7.92

Tone of market, firm.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American. May	12.10
Price of Mid-American. Oct.	12.45

Tone of market, steady.

Indian Market:—

Hinjanghat, March-April shipment	Rs. 47.00
Yoctmal, March-April shipment	,, 46.25
St. F. Bengal, March-April shipment	,, 40.00

Tone of market, steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service.

London, February 10.—Today's cotton prices are as follows:—

Mid-Americans Spot	8.05d.
March-April	7.78d.
October-November	7.39d.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, February 10.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 24 per cent.

PIECE GOODS AND YARN

Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co., Ltd., write as follows in their weekly piece goods market report:—

Local Market.—Business generally has been much cut into during the interval, and at the moment of writing, people are setting back into their stride once more, all being more or less keen to start on what promises to be the long hoped for and oft deferred period of prosperity. With a steadily rising silver market, depleted stocks and no visible means of replenishing at reasonably cheap prices, it is surely not too much to expect a profitable clearance of one's holdings, and this we believe will now be attainable. Many of the dealers who returned to their own provinces for the festival, are not yet back at their hongs, but next week all should be on deck, ready to renew the great game of commerce. It is believed the Auctions will begin next Tuesday at a rattling pace and a strong advance in prices all round is looked for with considerable confidence. In the meantime more activity in the offices of importers is noticeable and the advances asked for, to cover back holding charges are paid, also clearances have begun in good shape and the interior marts are hungry for supplies. The political situation has been less acute during the past fortnight; it is believed the government troops are suppressing the Yunnan risings, and for the time being anyhow, the establishment of a new dynasty has been shelved.

Yarn.—Since the January 27 a good deal of activity has be displayed in the yarn market; the Indian Spinnings have been placed to the extent of 2,500 bales at fairly steady rates, 1,600 bales of Japanese yarn sold at improving prices and the local mills have contracted to deliver 10,500 bales, prices being rather in favor of buyers owing to the drop in local cotton.

American Goods.—There has been a little more doing in these and the "season time" will soon be coming round again when no doubt the moderate stocks will quickly find an opening and disappear there-through and as no freight from via Suez or Panama is likely to be available for many months, there can be little if any replacing of favorite old chops. Newchwang exchange has improved to N. Tls. 1.193—Tls. 1,000.

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, February 2:—The following export returns have been compiled under the direction of the General Chamber of Commerce :—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight exclusive cost of packing for export.	Tls. Per picul.	Week ended Jan. 22 Piculs.
Cowhides, Best selected	60.00	557
,, Seconds		
Buffalo hides, No.1	—	302
,, ,, 10-35 lbs.		
,, ,, 36-60 ,,		
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2lbs.	—	40,303
50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair; ....(*Pieces*)		
Buffalo Horns, average 3lbs. each	—	—
White China Grass, Wuchang &-or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie)	—	4,060
,, Sinshan and-or Chayu ,, ,,	—	
Green China Grass, Szechuen	—	
Jute (Abutilon)	—	
White Vegetable Tallow Kinchow	13.50	4,632
,, ,, Pingchow and-or Macheng	13.50	
,, ,, Mongyu	10.00	
Green Vegetable Tallow, Kiyu	12.00	
Animal Tallow	14.50	1,037
Gallnuts, Usual shape	17.50	1,185
,, Plum ,,	20.00	
Cotton	—	9,855
Black Bristles, Riflings 2½" 2⅞" 3" 3¼" 3½" 3⅞" 4"		
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 6	—	54
4¼" 4½" 4⅞" 5" 5½" 5¾" 5¾" 6"		
6 6 6 3 1 1 ½ ½%—100%		
Turmeric	—	218
Sesamum Seed, White	3.95	3,081
,, ,, Yellow		
,, ,, Red		
,, ,, Black		
Yellow Beans	—	7,580
*Broad Beans	—	
Sesamum Seed Oil	—	270
Groundnuts (with shells)	—	—
,, (shelled)	—	7,640
Wood Oil	10.40	3,469
Tea Oil	10.50	632
Bean Oil	8.10	857

*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, February 10.—Following are today's rubber prices:—

Plantation, First Latex.

Spot, 3s. 5¼d. to 3s. 6d., Paid.

April to June delivery, 3s. 6⅛d., Paid.

Tendency of market, closing quieter, with forward sellers at 3s. 6⅛d.

Last Quotation, London, Feb. 9:

Spot, 3s. 3⅝d. to 3s. 5d., Paid.

April to June delivery, 3s. 5d. to 3s. 5⅝d., Paid.

Tendency of market, firm.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices!

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$820 B.
Chartered	£52.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 187½ N.
Cathay, ordy.	3.
Cathay, pref.	6.80.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$415.
North China	Tls. 182½.
Union of Canton	950 B.
Yangtsze	$265 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$153 B.
Hongkong Fire	$410 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 128.
"Shell"	91s. B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 16 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 54 B.
Kochien	Tls. 22 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11½.
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2¾ B.
Raub	Tls. 3.35 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$80 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 62½ B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10¼.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 92 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$74 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 106.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 107 B.
Wei-hai-wei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$7½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 74 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 111.
International	Tls. 70 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 76.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 73 B.
Soy Chee	Tls. 43 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 88 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 111.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$132 B.
Green Island	$10¼ B.
Langkats	Tls. 38 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$16½ B.
Llewellyn	$62½.
Lane, Crawford	$99 B.
Moutrie	$38 N.
Watson	$6¾ B.
Weeks	$19 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 18⅜ B.
Amherst	Tls. 2.05 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 17 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 7 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 47 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2½ B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 7½ B.
Bute	Tls. 2.05 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.72½ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 18 B.
Cheng	Tls. 5¼ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 5.60 B.
Dominion	Tls. 18½ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 12¾ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 26½ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 12½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 1½ B.
Kapayang	Tls. 24 B.
Karan	Tls. 18 B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 16 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 25 B.
Padang	Tls. 19 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 15 B.
Permata	Tls. 7½ B.
Repah	Tls. 1½ B.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.45 B.
Seekee	Tls. 11 B.
Semambu	Tls. 2.35 B.
Senawang	Tls. 23½ B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1¾ B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7½.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2.90 B.
Sungala	Tls. 3½ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 16¼ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 9 B.
Taiping	Tls. 3.70 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 12¾ B.
Tebong	Tls. 37 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.80.
Ziangbe	Tls. 9.90 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 160 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 16 B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 94 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 34 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 97.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 300.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for February 10 was 152 tons."

Louis D. Brandeis To Supreme Court Post

Washington, January 29.—Louis D. Brandeis, the noted Boston lawyer, has been selected by President Wilson to succeed the late Justice Lamar on the supreme court bench. He is the first member of the Jewish race to occupy the post.

Mr. Brandeis is 60 years old and was educated in Germany and at Harvard. He has advocated the cause of the people in several important cases against corporations and is a recognized efficiency expert and an authority on labor problems and the trust question. In 1910 he was chairman of the arbitration board in the New York garmen workers' strike.

GERMAN MARKS ARE AT THE LOWEST LEVEL

Sensational Drop in German Money Attributed to Huge U. S. Trade Balance

New York, January 6.—Reichsmarks declined yesterday to 74¾, the lowest price in the history of our commercial relations with Germany. Simultaneously in Wall Street there was an advance in demand sterling to 4.75¼ and in cables to 4.76, the highest level at which exchange on London has sold since September last, when the pound sterling broke to 4.50, an unprecedentedly low quotation.

The new figures serve to emphasize the striking contrast between the international credit positions of Great Britain and the German Empire.

Primarily, of course, the sensational drop in exchange on Berlin and on Vienna as well is due to the practical commercial isolation of the two central powers.

Our total imports from Germany during the ten monhts ending with October last were only $40,972,688, as compared with $128,788,258 in the corresponding period of the year preceding.

Our exports to Germany direct during this period were only $16,787,807, compared with $156,058,815. It is known, however, that we have been sending to Germany by way of Sweden and other Scandinavian countries a very large amount of merchandise, particularly foodstuffs.

In the first ten months of 1915 was exported to Sweden, Denmark and Norway goods valued at $171,000,000, as against $47,000,000 in the same period of 1914. If it is assumed that all the excess of Scandinavian imports over the previous year has gone into Germany, the total imports of that country from the United States rise to $135,000,000, approximately, leaving a trade balance of about $95,000,000.

These figures largely explain the heavy drop in German exchange. This is also the explanation of the heavy decline that has taken place in the American market for the Imperial German Government 5 per cent. bonds and the Imperial German Government 4 per cent. bonds, and similar causes are responsible for the sensational decline in the third Austria war loan 5½ per cent. bonds and the third Hungarian war loan 6 per cent. bonds.

This depreciation, it will be seen, is very much heavier than that which exists in the Anglo-French bonds recently floated in New York at 98 and which were quoted at 94¾ at the close of business yesterday.

Zimmermann and Forshay of No. 9 Wall Street, who act as agents for Germany and Austria, yesterday quoted the 1,000 mark 5 per cent. German bonds at $198, whereas the same bond, with the mark at par, on the basis of the original issue, would be worth $237,50.

The Imperial Government 4 per cent. bonds would be worth $237.50, whereas they have now been marked down to $180.

A 1,000 kronen bond of the third Austrian 5½ per cent. war loan, normally at 206, was offered at 130. The third Hungarian 6 per cent. war loan bonds of 1,000 kronen, at 205, were quoted at 135.

In explanation of the situation Zimmermann and Forshay issued a circular, saying:

"It is worthy of note that no part of the reduction is due to change in prices for the security in their respective countries, for as a matter of fact all are selling at or above the price of issue. Naturally the question arises then, what force operates to lower the price, and the answer is found in the rates of exchange which are at record low levels due to the cessation of export trade on the part of Germany and Austria. This situation will soon right itself when peace is declared and normal conditions prevail again thereby giving the mark and the kronen their former value, viz; 23¾ cents and 20¼ cents, respectively."

JAPAN 'PREDOMINANCE'

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) carries the following report:—

Tokio, February 10.—With regard to the rumors of negotiations between Great Britain and Japan to recognise Japan's "predominant" rights in China, the Japanese Foreign Office has absolutely denied it and stated that there are no negotiations between Japan and Great Britain. Germans are possibly spreading such ideas to cause misapprehension between Japan and China as well as between Japan and Great Britain.

In the Courts

Building Litigation Continued

The case of Mr. Maurice Benjamin against Mr. Edward I. Ezra, over the building which the latter is constructing at Nanking and Kiangse Roads, was finished in the British Supreme Court, yesterday. Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, chief judge, reserved his decision. The cross-examination of Mr. Ezra was resumed at yesterday's hearing. Mr. H. P. Wilkinson appeared for plaintiff and Mr. R. F. C. Master for defendant.

Mr. Ezra, in cross-examination, said plaintiff never had any appreciable risk from the Mercury people, as the latter had no lease. It was witness' property. The ultimate idea was to build a block right through Kiangse to Szechuen Roads with a frontage to Nanking Road. He made it clear to plaintiff he was going to build right up to the doors and the alleyway.

Up to the time of this action he intended to build right up against plaintiff's shops. He intended to do so now. All the buildings were to be six storeys. The plans had not been submitted to the S.M.C. yet. For the purpose of convenience and safety he would run passages through from Nanking Road southwards. Witness was on the S.M.C. Works Committee but the matter came not before him, but before the permanent officials.

Mr. Wilkinson—It would add to the value of the buildings if there were such passages?

Mr. Ezra—Don't you think you might cross-examine my architect on these technical questions?

It was quite impossible to have any such opening where the alleyway was.

His Lordship—Supposing the court decides against you, could you do it then?

Mr. Ezra—No.

His Lordship, to Mr. Wilkinson.—What is the use of going into it?

Mr. Wilkinson—I thought it might be a helpful suggestion.

His Lordship—Apparently it will not be.

Mr. Ezra said he consulted with Mr. Halse if they could manage any other way before they closed the doors, and they found it impossible. If they had to leave these doors open he would have to abandon the building of the block until the end of the lease. On making inquiry from Sassoon's witness said he was distinctly told that they certainly never gave plaintiff any right over the Meroury alleyway. All they had done was as a favor, revocable at any time.

Mr. Wilkinson—You have been saying Mr. Benjamin was a most unreasonable person who was trying to "squeeze" you?

Mr. Ezra—That is still my opinion; it is a matter of opinion. I hardly spoke of this to anyone. I tell you now I think he was squeezing me.

Mr. D. M. Nissim said he gave plaintiff no right to erect the Cafe Fiedler. He never saw Mr. Benjamin about it. Plaintiff had permission from Mr. Howard.

Mr. S. J. Halse, of Messrs. Moorhead and Halse, said the only light which the windows in the Mercury alleyway formerly got was a reflected light. The real light was practically nil. No light from the street could possibly reach them, and by Mr. Ezra's scheme both windows, in his opinion, would receive more light than before.

Cross-examined, he said doors could be left in under the new scheme sufficiently big to carry in ordinary sized packages. Mr. Benjamin had been agreeable to witness acting as arbitrator. He might have stated that in his opinion the law of easements did not apply. That was his belief. Building had not been commenced.

Re-examined—It would be possible but difficult to use any doors while building was going on except for three or four months.

Mr. D. M. Gubbay and Mr. A. Howard also gave evidence and argument by counsel was then started.

Mr. Master said plaintiff's windows would receive as much light under the new scheme as formerly. Was it reasonable of plaintiff to bring this action without first ascertaining defendant's intentions as to the buildings he was to put up? In November plaintiff made what defendant considered an exorbitant demand for compensation. Defendant was annoyed and closed down all negotiations.

On legal advice received he later abandoned the building of two blocks. After the negotiations closed plaintiff never tried to ascertain what was to be built exactly. The reasonable course was for him to write defendant, saying he understood defendant could not build right up to his premises and that if this were done proceedings would be taken. Instead of that plaintiff did nothing, but issued a writ.

He submitted it was clearly proved that the two windows would not suffer at all and any costs on that point should be borne by plaintiff. Plaintiff should not have imagined defendant would be so foolish as to build without taking advice, after the matter had already been the subject of correspondence. With regard to the question of right of way the only thing plaintiff stood on was the letter of permission to open the doorways from Sassoons. Mere license, unless there was something with it, was revocable at any time.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alxander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bankok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Taiping
Foochow	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tientsin
Yokohama	Hankow	New York

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	" 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of Londen and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office, 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ld.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000.000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Sagon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government	Kpg. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favorise le Development u Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.
HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun (Kwanchendze)	Harbin	Tientsin.
	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen) o-A		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.
Paid-up Capital $100,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHUN,
General Manager. March 10, 1915.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up	U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	U.S. 4,210,004
	U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager

1-A, Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital	Francs 45,000,000
1/3 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by	
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC	

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

. French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	...Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	" 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	" 20,000,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	500,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGIAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—		
Glds.	50,000,000	(about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—		
Glds.	9,237,150	(about £769,763

Head Office; AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA.
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. R. DER KINDEREN, Manager.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital	$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital	14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital	4,000,000.00
Liabilities	10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M.A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Taels and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

8671.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK

Founded in 1889. Shanghai. Founded in 1889.

Branches at

Berlin W., Unter den Linden 31.
Hamburg, Schauenburgerstrasse 24

Calcutta	Kobe	Tsinanfu
Canton	Peking	Tsingtau
Hankow	Singapore	Yokohama
Hongkong	Tientsin	

Share Capital..... Tls. 7,500,000
Current accounts kept in Taels and Dollars.

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Telegraphic Address: Berlin, Hamburg: "Chinabank."
Eastern branches: "Teutonia."

London Bankers
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons
Union of London and Smith's Bank Limited.
Deutsche Bank (Berlin) London Agency.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft
Dresdner Bank.

The following Banks and Banking houses are represented on the Board of Directors:
Bank fuer Handel and Industrie Berlin.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Berlin
S. Bleichroeder, Berlin.
Deutsche Bank, Berlin.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft Berlin.
Dresdner Bank, Berlin.
Mendelssohn and Co., Berlin.
National Bank fuer Deutschland Berlin.
Jacob S. H. Stern, Frankfurt ..
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. and Co., Cologne
A Schaaffhausenscher Bankverein Cologne.
Bayerische Hypotheken and Wechselbank, Munich.

H. FROSS, Manager.

Philippines Not Needed For Defense of Pacific, General Staff Report

Washington, January 29.—The general staff of the United States army, in its report given out today, states that the Philippines are not essential to the defense of the Pacific, which is a lesser problem than the defense of the Atlantic.

The putting into operation of the army increases recommended by the War College, and as contained in the annual report of the secretary of war, the report says, would be impossible at a cost smaller than $1,000,000 daily, or $365,000,000 a year. This amount almost equals to the total proposed army and navy estimates for the present year.

50 DIE IN STORM

Washington, January 29.—A report here from Santiago states that fifty persons are dead and scores are missing as a result of the storm which has had the southern California coast in its grasp for the past week or ten days.

The damage to property, it is expected, will amount to millions of dollars. It is feared that the list of dead will increase too as more complete reports are obtained by the municipal and state authorities.

IRON FOR SUEZ ARMY

Allied Warships to Convoy Cargo From Baltimore

Baltimore, January 2.—Fifteen hundred miles of wrought iron pipe, intended, it is understood, to be used by the armies of the Entente Allies for an immense water system for their camp in the Egyptian desert, have been loading in the harbor here for four days on the British steamers Shadwell and Oceana.

The vessels are being carefully watched to prevent any explosives being smuggled aboard.

The Shadwell and the Oceana are expected to leave Tuesday and Wednesday, bound for Alexandria, Egypt. Outside the three mile limit they will be met by a convoy of allied warships, large enough, it is stated, to prevent any disaster to the cargo.

One of the men superintending the loading is a Colonel in the British Army. When asked what the pipe was for, he said:

"It is to be used for spy glasses by officers on the bridges of steamships."

∵ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∵

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for February 11th, 12th and 13th.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

"DOLLY TWAIN"
A well conceived Topical Play, relating to a Dramatic Incident in the Great War. IN THREE REELS.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
Depicting latest War Incidents.

CHARLES CHAPLIN
In a very laughable comedy
"CHARLIE IN THE PARK"

"CAZA MARRIED TO PAULETTE"
Pathe comedy, full of humorous situations

"THE RUSTIC VENICE"
(Gelthorn, Holland)
A fine Pathe-color Travel Picture.

"THE ELECTRIC FROCK-COAT"
Screamingly farcical Comedy.

Lyceum Theatre

TO-NIGHT,
February 12th, 1916
at 9.15 p.m.

Grand Farewell Performance
OF
The Melbourne Company
8 Artistes

50% of proceeds to Shanghai Branch of Overseas Club for beds in Netley Hospital.

Popular Prices
Booking at Moutrie's

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT,
Saturday, February 12th,
New Programme
Showing
"THE MASTER KEY"
3rd and 4th Episodes—Four Parts

"Charles Chaplin"
in "Charlie in the Park"

"Charles Chaplin's Brother"
in "Caught in a Park"
AND
Latest Gaumont Graphic

LYCEUM THEATRE

Saturday, 26th and Tuesday, 29th February

GRAND VOCAL CONCERT
by
MADAME DINA VAN BRANDT
Prima-Donna
(Colarateur Soprano)

The Great Russian Singer who has made a tremendous success in Petrograd, London, Paris, Milan, etc.

Assisted by Public Band, conducted by Prof. R. Buck

Booking at Moutrie's

Prices: Boxes $25.00;
Dress Circle & Stalls $5.00;
Pit $3.00; Gallery $1.50

8696

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th February, 1916

PART 1

1.—Selection "LA BOHEME" G. Puccini
2.—"WINTER SPORTS IN SWITZERLAND" Interesting
3.—"GAUMONT GRAPHIC"
4.—"MY LIFE FOR THINE" 1st and 2nd Parts
INTERVAL
PART 11
5.—"NOEL WALTZ"
6.—"MY LIFE FOR THINE" 3rd Part
7.—"GUZZLE THE GOLFER" Keystone Comedy

TOWA THEATRE

Corner of Chapoo and Woochang Roads

PROGRAMME
For four days, commencing with the 11th February, 1916.

1.—"BOBBY MILLIONAIRE" Comic.
2.—"WRECKS AFTER GALES AND OTHER INTERESTING SUBJECTS" Interesting—Real Pictures.
3.—"RED HOT ROMANCE" Keystone Comedy.
4.—"COLLEEN BAWN" A very Interesting Irish Drama In three parts.
5.—"HIDE AND SEEK" Keystone Comedy.

The Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

COMMITTEE:

Sir E. D. Fraser, C.M.G., *President.*	
A. W. Burhill	E. V. Hobbs, M.R.C.V.S
L. Midwood	H. Tiefenbacher
E. O. Cumming	Capt. G. Rabier
Dr. H. Fresson	O. M. Green
E. R. Hooper	J. K. Tweed
Col. C. D. Bruce	
K. J. McEuen	

The Labour of other Charities is divided among many associations, but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.

Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is $2, will greatly oblige by forwarding same to undersigned, c/o Sun Insurance office.

D. V. WANGSTROCHT,
Acting Hon. Secretary & Treasurer

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination.	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
		FOR AMERICA AND CANADA				
Feb 17	P.M.	Frisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
.. 12	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.
.. 18	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C P O S
.. 18	..	New York	St. Patrick	Br.		R. D. C. Co.
.. 24		Vancouver	Robert Dollar	Am.		N. Y. K.
.. 27	6 00*	Seattle	Kamakura Maru	Jap.	Higo	N. Y. K.
Mar 3	P.M.	New York	Indrashambe	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
.. 12		Seattle	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nagasuye	N. Y. K.
.. 17	P.M.	San Francisco etc.,	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Palmer	A. T. Co.
.. 30		Seattle	Yokohama M.	Jap.	Shinobe	N. Y. K.
.. 25	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	Davison	C. P. O. S.
Apr. 7	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Honcraft	C P O S
.. 9	..	Seattle	Sado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N Y K
.. 11	P.M.	San Francisco	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Kent	A T Co.
.. 17	P.M.	Frisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
.. 22	M.P.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C P O S
.. 29	P.M.	Vancouver	Montcalm	Br.	Hailey	C. P. O. S.
June 24	P.M.	Frisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
		FOR JAPAN PORTS				
Feb 13	noon	Kobe Yokohama	Atlantique	Fr.	Charbonnel	Cie M. M.
.. 17	10.0*	Moji, Kobe	Izumi Maru	Jap.	Yoshikawa	N. Y. K.
.. 18	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.,	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.
.. 29	6.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	Terasaka	N. Y. K.
		FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.				
Feb 16	..	Marseilles etc.,	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Vallat	Cie M M
.. 20	D.L.	Liverpool	Knight C'panion	Br.	Kendall	B. & S.
20		Bombay	Namur	Br.	Collyer	P & O
20	11 0*	Marseilles via Cape	Hitachi Maru	Jap.	Satoh	N Y K
23	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Pingsney	Br.	Brown	B. & S.
Mar 1	D.L.	London	Prosteslaus	Fr.	Braithwaite	B. & S.
1	..	Marseilles etc.,	Atlantique	Fr.	Charbonnel	Cie. M. M.
5	..	London	Glenstrae	Br.	Roger	B. & S.
6	..	Marseilles via Cape	Iyo Maru	Jap.	Okamoto	N. Y. K.
.. 5	..	Bombay	Nankin	Br.	Manley	P. & O.
15	..	Marseilles etc.,	Amazone	Fr.	Lafont	Cie. M. M.
20	..	Colombo	Novara	Br.	Heslington	P & O.
.. 23	..	London	Nore	Br.	Asbury	P. & O.
.. 29	..	Marseilles	Polynesien	Fr.	Costa	M. M.
		FOR SOUTHERN PORTS				
Feb 13	8.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	Tuebben	B. & S.
.. 14	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
.. 14	P.M	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	Chi.	Taylor	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 15	9.00*	Amoy, Swatow.	Holhow	Br.	Ritchie	B. & S.
.. 15	A.M.	Foochow	Hasan	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.SN.Co
.. 15	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Feiching	Chi.	Baines	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 15	9.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	Eedy	B. & S.
.. 17	P. M.	Hongkong	Nippon Maru	Jap.	Smith	A. Tdg. Co
.. 17	11.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	Williams	B. & S.
		FOR NORTHERN PORTS				
Feb 12	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Astrachan	Rus.	Grosberg	K M A
.. 13	D.L.	Tientsin, Direct	Kwangping	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.
.. 15	8.00*	Dairy	Satsuk Maru	Jap.	Satoh	B. M. R.
.. 16	D.L.	Tsingtau	Liensing	Br.	Carle	J. M & Co.
.. 15	D.L.	w.h.w. C'foo, T'sin	Koonshing	Br.	Wright	J. M. & Co.
.. 15	P.M.	Tsingtau	Hakushin Maru	Jap.	Yshiko	B. M. R.
.. 15	A.M.	Tientsin	Hsinyu	Chi.	Richards	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 17	10.00*	w.h.w. C'foo, T'sin	Lungchow	Br.	Bennett	B. & S.
.. 20	..	Dairy	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	Yamaga	N. Y. K.
		FOR RIVER PORTS				
Feb 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.,	Tatung	Br.	Somm'ville	B. & S.
.. 13	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	McIlwain	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 13	M.N.	do	Siangyang M.	Jap.	Scott	N. K. K.
.. 14	M.N.	do	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	Ikeda	N. Y. K.
.. 14	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	Wade	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 14	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	Gibb	J.M. & Co.
.. 15	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	Phillip	J. M. & Co.
.. 15	M.N.	do	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	Takano	N. K. K.
.. 15	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	Frazier	B. & S.
.. 16	M.N.	do	Tachi Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.
.. 16	M.N.	do	Kinling	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.
.. 17	M.N.	do	Talee Maru	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.
.. 18	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	Carnaghan	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Feb 11	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	1274	Br.	Stott	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
Feb 11	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi	Edgren	C.M.SN.Co	N.S.C.W.
Feb 11	Foochow	Hsinyu	1629	Chi.	Richards	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 11	Hankow	Iwasngtah	475	Br.	Flown	C.I.&E.L.Co	
Feb 11	Japan	Genzan Maru	1140	Jap.	Tanaka	M. B. K.	
Feb 11	S. Francisco	Seg oya	5818	Br	Grant	S. Oil Co.	
Feb 11	Hankow	Siwo	1785	Br.	Sellar	J. M. & Co	S H W
Feb 11	Hankow	Tatung	1890	Br.	Somm'ville	B. & S.	C N W
Feb 11	Hankow	Siangyang M	2078	Jap.	Scott	N K K	N.Y.K.W

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb 11	Hongkong, Canton	Shengking	1034	Br.	McIntosh	B. & S.
11	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	2225	Jap.	Takeshita	N Y K
11	Hankow, etc.,	Luenho	1205	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co
11	Hankow, etc.	Klanghsin	2101	Chi.	Milligan	C.M.S.N Co
11	Japan	Kumano Maru	3154	Jap.	Yawamoto	N Y K
11	London	Mongara	5138	Br.	Drake	P & O
11	Kobe	Namur	4188	Br.	Collyer	P & O
11	Chinwangtao	Chungking	634	Fr.	Monkman	B. & S.
11	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
11	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	Edgren	N. S. N. Co

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
11	Tsingtau, Dairy	Kobe Maru	2877	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
11	Tsingtau, Dairen	Nittaka Maru	1354	Jap.	Ishikawa	N. K. K.
11	Wuhu	Szechuen	1975	Br.	Cain	B. & S.
11	Hankow, etc.,	Siangyang M.	2335	Jap.	Scott	N K K &Co
11	Hankow, etc.,	Changon	1229	Br.	Tindall	G. & Co.
11	Hankow, etc.,	Tacheng Maru	1681	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.
11	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	2200	Br.	Tuebben	B. & S.
11	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	1975	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.
11	Tientsin	Tungwah	745	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.SN.Co
11	Hankow, etc.	Siwo	1203	Br.	Sellar	B. & S.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
S N B	Dec. 20	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	319	Fewel
7 p	Feb 8	Cruise	Bizano	Am g-b.	620	8	95	Core
1 s	Jan. 7	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
P&OBI	Oct. 31	Yangtze	Helena	Am g-b.	1897	12	207	Brotherton

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Antilochus	Jan. 5
Atreus	Feb. 3
Atsuta Maru	Feb. 7
City of Colombo	Jan 23
Glenlogan	Feb. 10
Harima Maru	Dec. 18
Helenus	Feb. 2
Kansas	Feb. 6
Kamo Maru	Dec. 12
Kashima Maru	Dec. 26
Kioto	Dec. 14
Mishima Maru	Jan. 9
Mongara	Feb. 10
Nellore	Jan. 30
Peleus	Dec. 31
Pyrrhus	Dec. 8
Suwa Maru	Jan. 23
Tydeus	Jan. 16
Yangtsze	Jan. 23

For Marseilles, etc.

Athos	Jan. 8
Cordillere	Feb. 2
Porthos	Jan. 26
Taki Maru	Jan. 19

For Bombay

Kashmir**	Jan. 24
Novara**	Jan. 10
Sardinia**	Feb. 7

For Vancouver, etc.

Awa Maru	Jan. 30
Chicago Maru	Dec. 5
Empress of Japan	Feb. 5
Hugh Hogan	Feb. 3
Ide Maru	Jan. 13
J. A. Moffett	Jan. 5
Mexico Maru	Feb. 6
Sado Maru	Jan. 20
Shimpo Maru	Dec. 10
Shidzuoka Maru	Feb. 7
Tamba Maru	Dec. 19
Yokohama Maru	Dec. 28

For New York

Daylight S.V.	Nov. 9
Indra	Feb. 7
Inverclyde	Nov. 28
Skipton Castle	Jan 22
Tuscan Prince	Jan. 26

For San Francisco, etc.

Bessie Dollar	Jan. 28
Chiyo Maru	Jan. 29
Manila Maru	Dec. 24
Panama	Dec. 16
Shinyo Maru	Jan. 1
Tacoma Maru	Jan. 16

For Copenhagen

Madala	Nov. 24
Yeddo	Nov. 21

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

	Sailed	*Due
Ajax	Jan. 29	Mar. 8
Alcinous	Jan. 1	Feb. 16
Demodocus	Jan. 8	Feb. 18
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 15	Feb. 23
Gleniffer		Mar. 15
Glenstrae	Jan. 1	Feb. 28
Hirano Maru	Jan. 29	Mar. 10
Kamo Maru	Feb. 26	Apr. 7
Kashima Maru	Mar. 11	Apr. 21
Kintuck	Jan. 29	Mar. 17
Kitano Maru	Jan. 4	Feb. 30
Katori Maru	Feb. 12	Mar. 24
Keemun		Mar. 4
Laertes	Nov. 20	Feb. 16
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Feb. 20
Machaon	Jan. 15	Feb. 22
Malta**	Feb. 6	Mar. 16
Mishima Maru	Mar. 25	May. 5
Miyazaki Maru	Dec. 18	Feb. 30
Monmouthshire	Dec. 5	Feb. 15
Nankin**	Jan. 27	Feb. 17
Nagoya**	Feb. 5	Mar. 28
Nore	Dec. 24	Feb. 25
Novara**	Feb. 10	Mar. 2
Perseus	Jan. 4	Mar. 5
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Feb. 16
Telamachus	Oct. 30	Feb. 16
Teiresias	Jan. 18	Feb. 25
Teucer	Jan. 29	Mar. 15

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Aki Maru	Jan. 11	Mar. 4
Empress of Japan		Apr. 7
Empress of Russian		Mar. 25
Monteagle	Jan. 5	Feb. 18
Tamba Maru	Jan. 25	Feb. 22
Yokohama Maru	Feb. 4	Mar. 2

FROM NEW YORK

City of Agran	Jan. 15	Mar. 10
City of Baroda	Nov. 29	Feb. 15
City of Bristol	Nov. 25	Feb. 29
City of Lincoln	Jan. 31	Mar. 30
Denbigh Hall	Dec. 18	Mar. 5
Egremont Castle	Nov. 6	Feb. 25
Grena	Nov. 24	Feb. 25
Indrawadi	Dec. 30	Feb. 28
Indraghiri	Dec. 17	Feb. 15
Kathlamba	Oct. 28	Feb. 16
Lincluden	Dec. 25	Mar. 6
Royal Prince	Jan. 10	Mar. 15
St. Patrick	Oct. 24	Feb. 14
Tottori Maru	Dec. 24	Feb. 18
Welsh Prince	Nov. 12	Feb. 30

FROM CHRISTIANIA

Ceylon	Feb. 7	Mar. 16
Siam		Mar. 25
Sumatra	Jan. 8	Feb. 29

FROM MARSEILLES

Amazone	Jan. 28	Feb. 24
Atlantique	Jan. 9	Feb. 12
Polynesien	Feb. 9	Mar. 9

FROM GOTHENBURG

Chile	Dec. 8	Feb. 29

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Canada Maru	Feb. 8	Mar. 16
Nippon Maru	Jan. 22	Feb. 8
Panama Maru	Jan. 7	Feb. 12
Shinyo Maru	Feb. 9	Mar. 17
Tenyo Maru	Jan. 8	Feb. 18
Yokohama Maru	Feb. 4	Mar. 16

*Due date is approximate
**Transhipment from Colombo

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangyung, Capt. W. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Siangyang Maru, Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. wharf on Sunday, February 13, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangwah, Capt. John J. Wade, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Tafoo Maru, Capt. Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, February 14, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The str. Poochi, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The str. Hasan, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The str. Feiching, Capt. A. B. Bain, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The str. Nippon Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Thursday, February 17. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The str Hsinyu, Capt. L. H. Richards, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. S. Togo, will be despatched on Friday, February 18. Passengers booked to all points in America and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Co., Agents.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. S. Togo, will be despatched on Friday, February 18. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Co., Agents.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albonga	2769	Ger.	Carlsen	Jariowitz	N G L B W
Feb 10	Chwangtao	Astrakan	1551	Rus.	Boyko	K M A	K.M.A.W.
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4264	Aus	Tricovich	Aus. Lloyd	C M L W
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	868	Aus.	Carabuchia	Aus. Lloyd	C M L W
Feb 8	Hankow	Chiencheng	829	Chi.	Kyle	F S N Co	N.S.C.W.
Feb 10	Hongkong	Chenan	1855	Br.	Jones	B. & S.	W T W
Feb 10	Hankow	Changon	1229	Br.	Tindall	G. Sutes & Co	N.S.C.W.
Aug 8	Hongkong	O. Rickmers	667	Ger.	Voerbeak	H. D. & Co.	B A
Feb 8	Japan	Daiya Maru	685	Jap.	Ioto	M B Co	P W E
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	8	Ger.	Hense	H. D. & Co.	O
Jan 28	Japan	Gemini	1366	Br.	Jones	M. B. K.	Y T P D
Feb 8	Chwangtao	George	777	Rus	Oral	K M A	9 P
Jan 10	Hongkong	Heinchang	1120	Chi.	Rees	C.M.SN.Co.	C M L W
Jan 28	Hankow	Hanping	981	Chi.	Rogers	B. & S.	H Y P W
Jan 28	Foochow	Helaming	1428	Chi.	Mackinnon	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 29	Chefoo	Hainchi	2711	Chi.	Wilks	C.M.S N Co	K L Y W
Feb 10	Foochow	Hasan	887	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 4	Singapore	Islami	1608	Br.	Watson	Meller & Co	U A W
Jan 8	Hongay	Kabo	981	Chi.	Boeg	Meller & Co	M.B.K.W
Jan 18	Ningpo	Kangtsen	2012	Chi.	Soo	C.M.SN.Co	T K D W
Jan 21	Hankow	Kiangkwan	1450	Chi.	Conley	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 7	Wenchow	Kwangchi	1205	Chi.	Sangster	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 9	Chwangtao	Kwangping	1236	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.	K.M.A.W.
Feb 10	Dairy	Kobe Maru	1623	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R. Co	W W
July 12	Hankow	Meidah	682	Ger	Ratke	Melchers	N G L B I
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	682	Ger	Lehmann	Melchers	N G L B I
Feb 10	Chwangtao	Miyo Maru	884	Jap.	Nakayama	Kailan M.A.	M.B.K.W.
Jan 28	Dairy	Ninjo Maru	270	Jap.	Kawamoto	Suzuki	Int D W
Feb 6	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	Murray	N. S. N. Co	N.S.C.W
Feb 9	Foochow	Nittaka Maru	1849	Jap.	Ishikawa	N. K. K.	W S W
Jan 31	Dairy	Otowa Maru	877	Jap.	Hyodo	N.K.K.	O W S B
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Den.	Peterson	G. N. T. Co.	8 p
Feb 6	Japan	Rokkosan Maru	1148	Jap.	Mayetomi	M. B. K.	M.B.K.W.
July 30	Chwangtao	Sikiang	840	Ger	Artelt	H. A. L	9 p.
July 30	Kobe	Silesia	5447	Aus	Martinoliah	Aus. Lloyd	C M L W
Dec 16	Yangtze	Shuhun	496	Chi	Chinese	S N Co	K N D W
Feb 1	Cruise	Store Nordiske	887	Dan	Ottiansen	G. N. T. Co.	9 p
Feb 7	Japan	Suyehiro Maru	918	Jap.	Aoi	M. B. K.	W W
Feb 8	Japan	Szechuen	1862	Br.	Cain	B. & S.	H Y P W
Feb 9	Ningpo	Tengking	1859	Br	McIntosh	B. & S.	C.N.C.W
Jan 17	Tientsin	Tungwah	746	Chi.	Ross	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W
Jan 29	Hongkong	Tsinhun	1216	Chi.	Westerland	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W
Feb 8	Japan	Tsuki Maru	2306	Jap.	Ikeda	S. Oil Co.	L.P.D.W.
Feb 10	Hankow	Tschang Maru	1681	Jap.	Kerikawa	N. K. K.	L P D W
Feb 8	Tongkong	Unda	879	Br.	Hawker	A P Co.	11 p
Jan 29	Swatow	Ansang	1127	Br.	Smith	J. M. & Co	W W
Feb 10	Hankow	Wuchang	1974	Br.	Pickard	B & S	W T W.
Feb 7	Hankow	Yungshin	1468	Chi.	Hudson	N. S. N. Co.	N.S.C.W.
Feb 7	Japan	Yucatan	2317	Am.	Paulson	A. T. Co.	10 p

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Swatow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Kinling left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Liensing left Tsingtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The M. M. s.s. Atlantique with the French mails of January 9 left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday, February 10, at 8 a.m. and may be expected to arrive at Woosung today at 5 p.m. and at Shanghai (S.M.R. Co.'s Whangpoo wharf) on the same day at 6 p.m.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Holhow is expected to arrive here today.

The R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan arrived at Kobe on the morning of the 9th instant, and sailed for Yokohama at noon.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinyu left Foochow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The watermark at Hankow on the 8th instant was 4'3", at Kiukiang on the following day 5'4", and at Wuhu on the 10th instant 4'10".

The T.K.K. s.s. Nippon Maru is appointed to sail from Nagasaki on Tuesday, the 15th inst., and may be expected to arrive at Shanghai at 6 a.m. on Thursday, the 17th inst. She will be despatched for Hongkong on Thursday, the 17th inst., and the tender conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. on the same day.

The T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru is appointed to sail from Hongkong on Tuesday, the 15th inst., and may be expected to arrive at Woosung at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 18th inst. She will be despatched for San Francisco, via Japan ports and Honolulu, on Friday, the 18th inst., and the tender conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. on the same day.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Hankow:—Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Jouravel, Mr. Hide, Mr. Clark, Mr. E. White, Mr. Sears, Mr. Cleaves, and Mr. Campbell.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Mr. and Mrs. Whyte, Misses Farncis and Eddy Soleo, and Capt. Myhre.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mr. P. G. Duil, and Mr. G. Grenburg.

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan from Hongkong:—Miss M. S. Hoy, Messrs. H. E. Potters, and M. B. Burke.

Per I.-C. s.s. Suiwo from Hankow:—Mr. J. M. Anderson, Mr. Heacock, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Chang, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Andersen.

Passengers Departed

Per s.s. Mongara for Penang:—Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Lu. For Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Sandys and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Burkill, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Stewart, Capt. A. B. Watson, Messrs. L. Camera, W. G. Pirie, C. Stewart, G. Stevens, D. Pallanjee, Mehta, R. MacGregor, R. F. Vida and Y. Ayano.

Per s.s. Penza for Vladivostock:—Messrs. Shiringovsky, Kozina, Zellensky, J. Kushnereff and S. Kalinin.

Per s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo:—Mr. H. P. Wadman, and Mr. Frost and child.

Per s.s. Ngankin for Hankow:—Mr. H. de Hees.

Siccawei Weather Report

10.—There is still a dry deep depression, N.E. of Japan. The continental anticyclone is divided in 2 centers, the one in Kiangsu, the other in Manchuria, attended with very severe cold. Weather generally fine.

11.—Fine and cold weather, at Shanghai. Pressure slowly falling. Moderate N.W. breezes.

Meteorological Readings

Friday, February 11, 1916.

WEATHER.		4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bat. at Centg., mm		763.29	770.14
" " inches		30.24	30.32
Variation in m. for 24 h		-3.80	-2.28
Variation in m. for 12 h		-1.81	-0.40
Wind	Direction	WNW	WNW
	Kilom per hour	4	11
	Miles	2.5	6.8
Temperature	Cen	6°6	8°6
	Fahr.	33.1	38.5
Humidity: sc		92	72
Nebulosity: 5-10		0	4
Rainfall mm		—	—
Re efellinches		—	—

C. P. O. S. LTD.

Homeward Sailings Canada, U.S., Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Monteagle	Feb. 18
Empress of Russia	Mch. 25
Empress of Japan	Apr. 7
Empress of Asia	" 22
Monteagle	" 28
Empress of Russia	May 20
Empress of Japan	June 9
Empress of Asia	" 17
Monteagle	July 7
Empress of Russia	" 15
Empress of Japan	Aug. 11

For further information, apply to
Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
Corner Peking & Yuen-ming-yuen Roads
Telephone 1668

T.K.K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.

To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	18 Feb.
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	17 Mar.
"	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	11 Apr.
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	6 May
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	3 June
"	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	28 June.

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	6 Mar.
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	4 Apr.
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	23 May
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	20 June

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	27 Feb.
"	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	26 Mar.

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada, by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents.*

Telephone No. 3229. 53, Szechuen Road.

C. M. S. S. CO.

CHINA MAIL S.S. Co.

(SHIPS FLY THE AMERICAN FLAG)

American Mail Line

FROM

Shanghai to San Francisco via the Sunshine Belt.

Calling at Nagasaki and Honolulu only.

First Class service at special reduced rates.

Reduced rates to Missionaries.

PROPOSED SAILINGS

FROM SHANGHAI TO SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails Feb. 17th., 1916.
S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails April 17th., 1916.
S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails June 24th., 1916.
S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails Aug. 28th., 1916.

Through Tickets and Bills of Lading issued to all the principal cities of the United States & Canada, also through tickets to Europe.

For further information, rates of passage, etc., Apply to

G. J. PETROCELLI, Agent

'Phone 1886 First Floor, Union Building

FINDS LILLE IS GAME, BUT WEARY OF WAR

Her Spirits Rise at Hints Of A British Advance, Fall As Hopes Fade

LIKE HER HISTORIC BARBER

Who in the French Revolution Used an Austrian Shell As A Shaving Dish

By James O'Donnell Bennett

Lille, November 23.—The soldiers in the trenches have their nervous ups and downs, to be sure, but the same is true, in a degree, of the civilians in a conquered town close to the edge of the occupied territory, as is now the case with Lille.

In spite of the civility which marks the intercourse between the citizens of Lille and the German soldiery the spirits of the town may be described as in a more or less constant state of smolder. When Lille thinks the English are coming in soon she is apt to wax proud with the kind of pride that is akin to airiness. When Lille despairs of the English ever coming she is inclined to lapse into the sulks.

Her between whiles mood, however, is philosophical and conduces to the driving of good bargains. But even when Lille is in the mood of resignation nobody could charge her with being pusillanimous. Her past history would refute such an accusation. She has always been a glutton for punishment, a fact proved by the statement that she has been shot up so many times that of all her mediaeval glories the Church of St. Maurice is almost the sole conspicuous survival.

In the French Revolution Lille caught it furiously, and it was at that time, when the Austrians were battering at her walls and showering her with fire bombs, that the story of the barber of Lille—since become a classic—had its origin.

It was in September, 1792, and a barber was standing in front of his shop when a bomb fell near him and burst into fragments. "Voila!" cries he, throwing a pail of water over one of the bowllike pieces. "Voila, my new shaving dish!" and forthwith dashes into his shop, mixes fresh lather in the still warm metal, and shaves fourteen people then and there.

"Bravo, thou nimble shaver!" says Carlyle in his telling of the story, and adds something to the effect that such a barber is fit to shave the devil himself.

That shaving dish set a fashion and one of the chroniclers of the Revolution said some years later that no patriot of an elegant turn but shaved himself from the splinter of a Lille bomb.

It was in the course of that same eight day siege of Lille that a ball crashed through the council chamber of the city hall where the commune was sitting.

"But we are in permanent session," said one of the Legislators—and went on with his work.

Oh, Lille is game enough, and always has been. 'Tis this living on hope deferred that make's Lille's heart sick.

In an earlier letter about Lille I said that the Germans pointed with pride to the fact that the town marks the northwesterly turn of the three thousand mile triangle which comprehends Riga and Nish. Well, I have just received word that I can go to Nish. So I leave this memorable town for Berlin on a train which, says a man who made the trip last week, will bring me into Friedrichstrasse Bahnhof not more than three minutes late. From the sound of the French guns to the gay throughs on Unter den Linden in seventeen hours by through train. Surely this is a methodical war! It looks as if my Thanksgiving day dinner would be eaten in Belgrade.

French Generals Wear Steel Helmets Same as Privates

GENERAL DUBAIL.

Even the French officers are not above adopting the new steel protective headgear issued to the private soldiers. Here is Gen. Dubail, the right hand man of Joffre, equipped with one of the steel helmets, which protects the wearer against bursting shrapnel.

Miguel de Cervantes Celebration Postponed

A cablegram from Madrid received last night announces that the memorial celebration planned for the tercentenary of Miguel de Cervantes' death has been postponed until after the war.

Cervantes, the great Spanish novelist, playwright and poet, died in 1616. His fame for all time was established by his masterpiece, "Don Quixote." The date of Cervantes' birth is not recorded but it was in 1547, at Alcala de Henares. In 1570 he enlisted in the army of Don John of Austria and at the battle of Lepanto received wounds which permanently maimed his right hand.

Cervantes was captured by Barbary corsairs, ransomed, returned to Spain where he had such a hard time trying to wring a living from his ink pot that he contracted to write six plays at 50 ducats each—and he was to receive no pay unless the purchaser admitted each to be "one of the best ever produced in Spain."

In his prologue to Don Quixote he says that it is "just what might be begotten in jail" which lends weight to the theory that he began writing the book during one of his periods in the Seville jail. Through it the book was instantly popular. Cervantes was in poverty again within five months after its appearance. His fame never brought him wealth. He died in Madrid on April 23, 1616.

S.S. TEXAS MAKES PORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 10.—The Swedish steamer Texas (3,953 tons) has arrived at Queenstown, with a fire in her No. 3 hold.

WASHINGTON BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION ARRANGED

American Association to Give Dinner; Astor House Has Fixed a Dance

The American Association of China will give a dinner for its members and their ladies at the Astor House Hotel on February 22 in honor of George Washington's birthday. The banquet will be in the ball room of the hotel.

On the same evening the Astor House will give a dance which will be open to the public. This will be in the main dining room of the hotel and will be similar to the dance given on New Year's Eve.

The dancers will be given the cleared space in the center of the room. Tables with refreshments will be about the borders.

ACTIVITY ON ISONZO

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, February 9.—The official communique issued today reported increasing artillery activity on the Isonzo.

Rubber Growers Look For Concessions On Excess Profits Duty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 9.—The yearly report of the Rubber Growers Association states that a strong case is being prepared for submission to the Treasury regarding the excess profits duty and it is hoped that a substantial concession will be made.

FERDINAND IN GERMANY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berlin, February 9.—An official communique announces that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, M. Radoslavoff, the Premier and General Jekoff, the Minister of War, have arrived at the German grand headquarters and are conferring with the Imperial German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Herr von Jagow.

GERMAN EXCHANGE CRISIS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 9.—The crisis in German Exchange continues. German cartells in neutral countries refuse German notes or cash in payment and require gold or local cash. German paper loses in Switzerland 22 per cent when exchanged for Swiss currency, while Austrian paper loses 43 per cent.

2 Overseas Battalions For London Regiment

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 10. The War Office has sanctioned the raising of two Overseas Battalions of the London Regiment.

FRANCO-ITALIAN UNITY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 9.—M. Briand, the French Premier, M. Bourgeois and M. Thomas, Minister of Munitions, have left for Italy. The journey of M. Briand to Rome, after his trip to London, proves the intention of the French Government to secure perfect solidarity and co-ordination of action between the allies. The co-operation between the French and Italians has already asserted itself by the gathering of the Servian army under the protection of the French and Italian fleets. A hundred thousand Servians have been quartered on Corfu, where French officers are putting them in shape again.

Rome, February 10.—There were impressive demonstrations at the visit of the French Ministers, M. Briand, M. Bourgeois and M. Thomas. They were welcomed with military honors by Signor Salandra, the Italian Premier and other Ministers and immense crowds, despite the rain,.

GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANIES DO WELL

After-The-War Problem, However, Will Be More Difficult Matter

Berlin, January 1.—A question which at the present moment greatly occupies the minds of German social economists looking beyond the war is the insurance problem.

Here in Germany is the most gigantic system of insurance in Europe. It was created by Bismarck in the early eighties and has since been repeatedly enlarged, last time through the great imperial insurance law of 1911, to such an extent that before the war twenty million Germans were compulsorily insured against sickness, twenty-five millions against accident and sixteen millions came under the provisions of the disability and old age regulations.

There were weighty reasons to fear that the war would undermine and ruin these gigantic insurance institutions. At the outbreak of the war millions of workers were torn away from their places of employment and in most cases, of course, this means that their insurance was interrupted, thus greatly endangering the economic basis of existence of the institutions, whose revenues went down while their disbursements did not decrease correspondingly.

For many months it was feared that the organs of German social insurance would not be able to weather the storm, but now it appears the worst danger is past.

As might be expected in well organized Germany, the government almost immediately stepped in through regulations limiting the liabilities of the insurance institutions, but gradually these proved superfluous almost everywhere and the institutions themselves ceased to take advantage of the regulations. But this is not all. The insurance institutions with their enormous resources entered into the service of the war for the purpose of strengthening the power of resistance of the people and the army.

A paragraph in the imperial insurance law permitting the use of means to prevent premature disability was interpreted to mean that the insurance institutions were justified in using five per cent of their capital on war charities. This amount about $20,000,000 has been donated to the Red Cross, spent on underwear for the troops during the winter campaigns, on bathing establishments near the fronts, subsides to the widows and children of fallen soldiers and similar purposes.

In the coming year the insurance institutions will assist the soldiers and their near relatives to an even greater extent. Efforts will be made to induce soldiers to keep up their insurance against sickness even when they are unable to pay the premiums in full. This will be done through gifts from the municipalities and the former employers of the men. While in military hospitals, sick or wounded, the soldiers will then receive insurance money and their families will be assisted.

Most typically German is perhaps the extension of maternity assistance. Formerly such assistance was given only to wives who were insured themselves, or occasionally when the husband only was insured. But from now on every woman who gives birth to a child and who needs assistance, will receive help if the father of the child is a soldier serving under the colors. No distinction is made between married and unmarried mothers. The assistance given is in some cases as much as $26.60.

This war has revealed the enormous strength of the social institutions of Germany. The men who are in charge of them, however, are preparing to face an even harder task when the war is over. When the war is over the insurance institutions will be prepared to receive and look after untold thousands of young men whose physical strength has broken down.

DOLLAR S. S. LINE

Pacific Service

PROPOSED SAILINGS

S. S. Robert Dollar . . . About February 24

Will accept cargo for transhipment to San Francisco, San Pedro, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland.

Through Bills of Lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Canadian Pacific Railway and Great Northern Railway.

For further information as to freight rates, apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Union Building, corner of Canton Road and Bund

Telephone 2331

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays					
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.				Peking-Mukden Line		
4.45	19 27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1 25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30		0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12 40		2 71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00			dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30		78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	11.57	15.23
15 12	19.38		149	dep. Techow dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41			arr. Tsinanfu dep.	6.30	9.00
7			221			8
7.30	23.01			dep. Tsinanfu arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28		266	dep. Taianfu dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49		319	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		378	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55			dep. Lincheng dep.	22.00	10.02
17.46	9.03		421	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	19.35	7.40
9						10
6.00	9.23			dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	19.15	2.50
11.30	13.18			arr. Pengpu dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13 28		523	dep. Pengpu arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07		601	dep. Chuchow dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23		6 2	arr. Pukow dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
				dep. Nanking Ferry Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00		0	dep. Nanking Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00		193	arr. Shanghai Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Express p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.53	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.53	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Express p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	10.58	3.26	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10 02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	9 37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.		1 Fast R	3 Local	5 1 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express / R.S.
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH	..dep.	7.55		8.50	10.50	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nanziang..	.. ..	8.23		9.21	10.16	1.30	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	.. ..	8.53		10.33	11.32		4.54	7.00	
SOOCHOW ..	arr.	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
	dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH ..	arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
	dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW	arr.	11.40		2.05		4.18	8.07		3.14
	dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG ..	arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
	dep.	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG	arr.	1.25	8.42	4.14		5.41			6.14
	dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			6.24
NANKING	.. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.		2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 1 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry	..dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NANKING ..	..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG..	arr.	8.27			10.23	2.17		5.49	0.46
	dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.06
TANYANG ..	arr.	9.46			11.34	3.26		6.50	
	dep.	9.49			11.37	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW	arr.	10.47			12.48	4.20		8.00	2.00
	dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			2.16
WUSIH ..	arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
	dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW ..	arr.	12.47		9.32	3.42	6.04			5.14
	dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.60		5.24
Kunshan ..	.. ..	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nanziang ..	.. ..	2.13	9.29	11.50	5.59		4.29		6.46
SHANGHAI NORTH	..arr.	2.56	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) Woosung to Shanghai—Up

Miles.	STATIONS.	A a.m.	B a.m.	C a.m.	D p.m.	E p.m.	F p.m.	G p.m.	H p.m.	Miles.	STATIONS.	J a.m.	K a.m.	L a.m.	M p.m.	N p.m.	O p.m.	P p.m.	Q p.m.
	SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	6 20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45		WOOSUNG FORTS ....dep.	6.55	8.20	10 45	1.15	2 40	4 10	6.00	8.25
3.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3 39	5.34	7.54	6.73	Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.02	4.32	6.22	8.47
10.19	WOOSUNG FORTS ....arr.	6.50	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15	10.19	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	7.25	8.50	11.15	1.45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.55

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their salesroom 134-135A, Szechuen Road, ON

To-day, the 12th inst. at 10 a.m.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects.

Drawing room Suites, Dining room Suites, Bed room Suites, Central Table, Bookcases, Roll-top Desks, Ladies' Desks, Office Chairs, Single and Double office Files, Jardinieres, Silver Cabinets, Brass Fenders and Coal Scuttles, Fancy Vases, Tientsin Carpets, and a few lots of E.P. Ware, such as Forks, Knives, Spoons, etc., etc.

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instructions from

THE CONCERNED

To sell within the Residence

No 12a, Keeble Gardens

(near Hongkew Park)

On Tuesday, 15th February, 1916

Commencing at 10.30 a.m.

The whole of the

Substantial and Superior Household Furniture

Contained therein, comprising:

Mirror-back Hat Stand, Card Table, Tientsin Carpet, Rugs, Fire Fender, Coal Box, Pictures, Side Board, Cellarettes, Extension Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Jardinieres, Book Case, Table Linen, Fine Dinner and Dessert Service, Tea Crockery, Glass Ware, Good E. P. Ware and Cutlery, Brass Incense Burner and Ornaments, Bedroom Suites complete, Dressing Table with Bevelled Mirror, Chest of Drawers, Wash-stands, Mirror Door Wardrobes, Toilet Sets, Single Bedsteads, Curtains, Carpets, etc., etc.

and

One Cabinet Singer Sewing Machine.

Electric Fittings.

And a long line of useful Sundries.

On view Saturday and Sunday, when Catalogues will be ready.

8713

MADAME CECILE

Ladies' Dress Maker

Latest Models

Style and Fit Guaranteed.

A trial order solicited

42, East Broadway

8544

NEWLY OPENED

MADAME PRONAY'S

Millinery Department,

17, Nanking Road

Latest Models

Style and Fit Guaranteed.

8654

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

MOTOR?

WEST 1090.?

ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

REMOVAL NOTICE

We have removed our offices and godown to 73, Szechuen Road, in the building adjoining the Noel, Murray Auction Rooms.

GARNER, QUELCH & Co.

Wine Merchants

Telephone 2021

73, Szechuen Road

British Government 5 Per Cent. Exchequer Bonds.

H. B. M's. Treasury have given notice of an unlimited issue of Exchequer Bonds bearing interest at 5% per annum, to be issued at par and redeemable in five years, free of all taxes to foreign residents.

Bonds are in denominations of £5, £20, £50 and £100.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation are prepared to telegraph applications for the Bonds free of charge. Further particulars can be obtained at the Bank.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

A. STEPHEN, Manager.

Shanghai, 17th January, 1916.

8690

Austria Has Finished Disarming Montenegro

Advance-Guards Cross Ischmi And Occupy Brescha; Durazzo Is Bombed

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram. — Vienna, February 9. — Balkan theater.—The disarming of the Montenegrins is finished. The Austro-Hungarian advance-guards have crossed the river Ischmi and occupied Brescha, as well as the heights to the north-west of it.

The enemy, composed of the remainder of the Servian detachments, Italians and the mercenaries of Esad Pasha, are avoiding a combat and have withdrawn toward the south and south-west. They only showed resistance when the Austro-Hungarians occupied Vollja, eight kilometers north-west of Tirana and there were thrown back.

Austro-Hungarian aeroplanes have repeatedly dropped bombs with success on the troops and trenches at Durazzo and on the Italian steamers in the harbor.

Berlin, February 9.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, accompanied by the Prime Minister Radoslavoff and the Commander-in-Chief, General Scheckoff, has arrived at headquarters, where also the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg and Secretary of State von Jagow are present.

The Kolnische Zeitung reports that, during the last Zeppelin raid, besides the small protected cruiser Caroline (launched 1914, 4,000 tons, 30 knots) the torpedo-destroyers Eden and Nith (launched 1914, 530 tons) and Surli launched 1899, 315 tons) were also hit.

The Reichsbank publishes the following report: Gold reserve 2454.9 million Marks, commercial papers and Treasury bills 5239, circulation of notes 6450, private deposits 1625.9, loans of the collateral loan banks against securities 1617, gold reserve of the banking notes 38.1%.

CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Feb. 10.—The Alliance of Miners, Railwaymen and Transport-workers have abandoned their meeting to consider action against the Compulsory Military Service Bill.

A miners conference at Lancaster passed a resolution in opposition to the spirit of conscription and expressing their determination to scrutinise vigilantly any proposed extension of compulsion.

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

The Big Noise

This idea of free battery inspection is making an awful hit with motor car owners. Better drive around and learn its advantages.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.

TEL. 2686

Free inspection of any battery at any time

Oeffentlicher Verkauf

Ende Februar 1916 werden in Sabang-Poeloe Weh, Sumatra N.K. in oeffentlicher Auktion verkauft: ca 28.000 Sack Gerste - ca total 1.700 Tons a 1.000 kg ex D. "Hoerde"

Verkaufsbedingungen zu erfragen bei

Hamburg-Amerika Linie
Filiale Shanghai

Shanghai, 11 Februar, 1916.

8732-F-13

Tenders Wanted

CASTINGS. Tenders invited for monthly contract for sundry small castings in Iron, Brass and Gun-metal. Approximate quantities required per annum are:

150,000 lbs. Cast Iron.
2,000 „ Brass.
500 „ Gunmetal.

Apply to Box 268, THE CHINA PRESS.

8737

International Savings Society

69, RUE DU CONSULAT.

Notice is hereby given that the 41st DRAWING of the $2.000 PREMIUM BONDS of the Society will take place on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at the Head Office at 3.30 p.m.

8736

Hear Apostle Francis M. Royall

Lord's Day, 13th, 3 p.m.

SUBJECT:

God's Way and the Way to God
Versus
Doctors, Drugs and Devils.

Zion Tabernacle,
Corner Helen Terrace,
North Szechuen Road Ext.
Everybody welcome.

8725

Newly Opened

Russian Provision Store

Fresh Russian Provisions and all kinds of Russian Liquors and Vodka at Moderate Prices

G. GOTKIN

918, Broadway

7946

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Wa Lee & Co., Ltd.

Furniture Manufacturers, Upholsterers, Decorators, And General Importers.

We have special bargains to offer, and give every care and attention to customers' requirements.

The quality and style of our goods are first-class, and we offer the best possible value for prompt Cash.

Outport orders receive prompt attention.

P375, Nanking Road

(Corner of Yunnan Road)

Telephone No. 4470

8733

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this branch, will be closed from the 7th to the 19th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,

A. STEPHEN, Manager.

Shanghai, 24th January, 1916.

8571

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants	2
Clerks	42
Typists	2
Overseers	18
Stenographers	3
Watchmen	3
Printer	1

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD, Secretary.

6872

NOTICE

The Firm of

WALTER DUNN & Co.

have moved to new premises

No. A133, Szechuen Road

Telephone 805

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commerical and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P. O., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

1283

KIANGWAN RACES

Today, 12th February.

HANDICAP WEIGHTS

THE SUB-GRIFFINS HANDICAP (1¼ Miles)

Nos.	Pony's Name.	Weight.
1.	Mohammedanism	160 lbs.
2.	Silver Ring	140 „
3.	Teddington	137 „
4.	Avabanana	(Scratched)
5.	Bedfield	165 lbs.
6.	The Only Way	133 „
7.	Southland	137 „
8.	Yodo	136 „
9.	Tone	(Scratched)

THE GRIFFINS HANDICAP (1¼ Miles)

Nos.	Pony's Name.	Weight.
1.	How Much	145 lbs.
2.	Black Diamond	170 „
3.	Foreman	150 „
4.	Throwaway	148 „
5.	Railway	155 „
6.	Galloway	152 „
7.	Magnetism	155 „
8.	Monarchism	147 „
9.	Mechanism	150 „
10.	Keep Smiling	145 „
11.	Tweedledum	152 „
12.	Tweedledee	140 „
13.	Teddington	140 „
14.	Riff-raff	140 „
15.	Recommendation	140 „
16.	Expectation	140 „
17.	Bonbon	140 „
18.	Carlton	142 „
19.	Anticipation	152 „
20.	Northland	155 „
21.	Eastland	158 „
22.	Westland	150 „
23.	Fuji	147 „
24.	Taishyo	150 „
25.	Perpetuation	(Scratched)
26.	Tenriu	140 lbs.

THE STEEPLECHASE HANDICAP (2 Miles)

Nos.	Pony's Name.	Weight.
1.	The Fly Bird	148 lbs.
2.	Clonmel	146 „
3.	Ye Illusionist	153 „
4.	Sungari	156 „
5.	Sir Lamerock	(Scratched)
6.	Kingswood	144 lbs.
7.	Cossack	159 „
8.	The Skipper	(Scratched)
9.	Springbok	149 lbs.
10.	Mango Tree	(Scratched)
11.	Teddington	144 lbs.
12.	Annan	159 „
13.	Hsiao Ho, late Darkie	(Scratched)
14.	The Tipster	(„)
15.	Winkfield	(„)
16.	Sir Mordred	(„)
17.	Perhaps	(„)
18.	Baby Mine	(„)
19.	England	144 lbs.
20.	Peter	167 „
21.	Charlie Chaplin	(Scratched)

THE FLAT HANDICAP (1¼ Miles)

Nos.	Pony's Name.	Weight.
1.	Fair Play	(Scratched)
2.	Battle Dawn	150 lbs.
3.	Nulli Secundus	147 „
4.	Haj	146 „
5.	Nabocklish	140 „
6.	Shaugraun	150 „
7.	Sir Lamerock	(Scratched)
8.	Sir Nigel	152 lbs.
9.	Swanee	150 „
10.	The Capercailzie	162 „
11.	Milkway	149 „
12.	Formosa	146 „
13.	Railway	149 „
14.	Triumph	164 „
15.	The Knight	149 „
16.	No Race	133 „
17.	Baptism	153 „
18.	Heroism	153 „
19.	Ridey Boy	152 „
20.	Bonnie Boy	155 „
21.	Moana	149 „
22.	Tweedledum	147 „
23.	Tweedledee	140 „
24.	Loofield	150 „
25.	Realization, late House Boy	147 „
26.	Treff	147 „
27.	Evergreen	149 „
28.	Automaton	149 „
29.	Perhaps	150 „
30.	Weyfield	145 „
31.	Dawn	149 „
32.	Grinton	133 „
33.	The Giddy Bird	146 „
34.	Volcano	147 „
35.	Viator	(Scratched)
36.	Liberty Dahlia	148 lbs.
37.	England	(Scratched)
38.	The Raider	149 lbs.
39.	Kachidaki	145 „
40.	Cardington	150 „

By Order,

Y. J. CHANG, Secretary.

International Recreation Club.

8726

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED by young Japanese lady, with slight knowledge of typewriting. Willing to give few weeks to gain experience. Apply to Box 265, THE CHINA PRESS.

POSITION of salesman or collector wanted by a young European. Speaks Chinese fluently. Excellent references. Apply to Box 259, THE CHINA PRESS.

8719-F-13

ACCOUNTANT (European) wants to keep books after office hours. Apply to Box 231, THE CHINA PRESS.

8682

A YOUNG, smart, and quiet, educated Chinese gentleman, with experience in import and export Co., wants to be a compradore for American products. Please apply to Box 239, THE CHINA PRESS.

8697-F-13

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, by an American family, a governess-nurse for three children. Please apply to Box 267, THE CHINA PRESS.

8735-F-18

WANTED, a reliable man to act as night-clerk in a Garage. Apply to Box 263, THE CHINA PRESS.

8727-F-15

NURSE WANTED to look after one child. Apply to Box 257, THE CHINA PRESS.

8718-F-13

NURSE REQUIRED at once; Eurasian, or good Japanese amah; one child. Apply to Box 258, THE CHINA PRESS.

8718

WANTED, young German girl as nurse for two children, 9 and 2 years old. Apply to Box 251, THE CHINA PRESS.

8711

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, furnished flat, with or without board; also small rooms. Terms moderate. 35, Boone Road.

8723-F-18

TO LET, at once, unfurnished house, six rooms, with two bathrooms and all modern conveniences, Hongkew district. Apply to Box 139, THE CHINA PRESS.

8465 e.o.d.

HOUSE TO SUB-LET, from March, 4-roomed-house, 2 attic rooms, servants' quarters and electric light. French-town, 10 minutes walk from Race Course. Rent Tls. 40 per month. Apply to Box 252, THE CHINA PRESS.

8712-F-12

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST, about January 27, 1916, large black cat. Finder will confer a favor by communicating with No. 4, Kinnear Road ('phone W.569), and will be rewarded, if necessary.

8728-F-13

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

8656

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

ROOMS WITH BOARD BY DAY OR MONTH.

Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.

Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board, from $55. Table Boarders $45 per month. Centrally situated. Proprietress personally supervises the Kitchen.

8251 **Telephone 3482**

WANTED, a lady to rent two-roomed attic, unfurnished, in private residence; centrally located. Apply to Box 264, THE CHINA PRESS.

8728-F-15

TWO well-furnished bedrooms in private house, for bachelors, hot and cold water, garden and stables. Western district. Apply to Box 266, THE CHINA PRESS.

8731-F-15

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let, at 61, Carter Road, superior furnished bed-sitting-room, facing south, large verandah and bathroom attached. Also smaller room. Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

8665

TO LET, very large room, also smaller room, with bathrooms attached, facing Race Course. Terms moderate, 45, Bubbling Well Road.

8717-F-29

TO LET, a large front room with verandah, suitable for bachelor; 328, Avenue Joffre. Table boarders are also desired.

8704

ZU vermieten bei famelie im Central der Stadt ein freundliches zimmer mit voller pension. Apply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS.

8696-F-15

TO LET, in Nos. 8, 9 and 11 Quinsan Gardens, comfortable furnished rooms with board. Reasonable terms.

8668-F-29

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, private lessons in English from certificated teacher. Apply to Box 261, THE CHINA PRESS.

8722-F-15

GERMAN LADY wishes to give lessons in German language. Apply to Box 244, THE CHINA PRESS.

8704-F-13

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, some time before June, 4 or 5-roomed house in Wayside or Yangtszepoo districts. Garden, Moderate rental. Particulars to Box 262, THE CHINA PRESS.

8724-F-18

WANTED, a small unfurnished house (4 or 5 rooms), if possible with garden or tennis grounds. Please apply to Box 256, THE CHINA PRESS.

8720-F-13

Exchange and Mart

RICSHA, pneumatic tyres, for sale at auction, Moore's Auction House, Saturday morning.

8734-F-12

WANTED to buy, one first-class horse or pony for heavyweight, also one second-hand brougham for China pony. Apply to Box 250, THE CHINA PRESS.

8710-F-16

FOR SALE, two match rifles, with aperture sights, in good condition: Tls. 25 and Tls. 45. Apply to Box 260, THE CHINA PRESS.

8726-F-12

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9